CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28561—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medo	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-[illegible]
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th Oct.
B.L. CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	27th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd Oct.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.
S. S. D'co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 9, 1891

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	500	24th Oct. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
October 1, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on 17th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,080 tons, on the 18th October, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co's "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	4th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 11th, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLT'S NOTED FIRE-ARMS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are importers of several specialties from the Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company—including New Lightning Magazine Rifles, Special Target Pistols, Deringer Pistols, &c.,—the materials of which are of the best and the workmanship of the highest order.

NEW LIGHTNING MAGAZINE RIFLES.
·22 CALIBRE.

Length of Barrel......24 inches.
Number of Shots......15 long or 16 short.
Weight......5½ lbs.

This Rifle possesses peculiar advantages in Weight and Calibre for small Game and Target Practice.

Price: Cash, Rs. 70; Credit, Rs. 78.

·50 CALIBRE.

Length of Barrel......28 inches.
Number of Shots......10.
Weight......9½ lbs.

Cartridge contains 95 Grains Powder, and 300 Grain Bullet. Is made expressly for large Game; its accuracy is unsurpassed.

Price: Cash, Rs. 100; Credit, Rs. 112.

These new Lightning Magazine Rifles need not be taken from the shoulder till the Magazine is emptied.

THE SPECIAL TARGET PISTOL.

Total length of Pistol......12½ inches.
Length of Barrel......7½ ,,
Calibre......·450 ,,
Weight......2 lbs. 5oz.
Number of Chambers in Cylinder. 6

It has a solid Frame, and Plated Barrel, Cylinder, &c., &c. Will be found a most useful Weapon.

Price: Cash Rs. 80; Credit, Rs. 90.

THE NEW DERINGER PISTOL.
·410 CALIBRE.

This Pocket Pistol measures only 4½ inches, and weighs under 8 oz., and can be loaded and fired very rapidly. It fires a Cartridge with 8 Grains Powder and 140 Grain Bullet.

Price: Cash, Rs. 18; Credit, Rs. 21.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S COLD CREAM SOAP.

THE most perfect Soap yet introduced for the Toilet, Nursery, or Bath; it combines the cleansing and detergent effects of a first-class Soap with the healing and softening properties of Cold Cream.

A Perfect Soap for the Toilet.
A Perfect Soap for the Bath.
A Perfect Soap for Ladies.
A Perfect Soap for Children.

	Cash.	Credit.
In boxes of 3 Tablets, per box	Re. 1.	Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHENYLE.

AN invaluable household Disinfectant, being soluble in water. It is suitable for Bath-rooms, Closets, Drains, &c.

Per Bottle, 6 as. and 12 as.

PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHOT CARTRIDGES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge, "Field Loaded"......per 100	8 0	9 0
Eley's Brown, No. 12 ,, with Schultze's Powder... ,,	8 8	9 8

These Cartridges materially improve the shooting of any Gun.

SCHULTZE POWDER.

SMOKELESS, IMPROVED, WATERPROOFED.

Under the Improved Process of Manufacture this Powder remains unaffected by the Monsoon. "SCHULTZE"—Gunpowder has been used by the PRIZE WINNERS at all the Principal Meetings both in England and on the Continent during the last Nine Years.

CAUTION:—Schultze is the oldest, best known, and most reliable SMOKELESS POWDER, and the PUBLIC is cautioned against Inferior and Imitation Powders.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING AT MONACO, JANUARY, 1891.

With one exception, all the principal events of the above Meeting, including the GRAND PRIX de CASINO, value £800, and an object d'Art, the Blue Riband of the Meeting, 2nd and 4th PRIZES; the PRIX de MONTE CARLO, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Prizes; the PRIX d'OUVERTURE, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Prizes; the PRIX de CONSOLATION; PRIX de PRINCE de MONTE CARLO; and the PRIX ESTERHAZY were won by gentlemen using SCHULTZE POWDER.

ALSO THE HURLINGHAM AND THE GUN CLUB, SEASON 1890.

During the season "SCHULTZE" has won over £10,000, being almost double the amount won by all other Powders combined.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALING PRESSES.

500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.

COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.

ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.

With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.

70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

THE NEW CLUB—"SEMI-DRESS" DINING JACKET.

"COMFORT with LOUNGE."

RS. 40, 45, 50.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } **BOMBAY.**

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER!

FOR a limited period only, SPENCER & Co. will send any of the undermentioned PARCELS of CIGARS, packed in a Steel Trunk, without extra charge for packing, viz.:—

1,000 GOLD MOHURS, No. 2.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for......Rs. 22-0

1,200 SIESTAS, No. 1.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for......Rs. 25-8

1,300 GOLD MOHURS, No. 1.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for......Rs. 28-4

1,300 BEACONSFIELDS, No. 1.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for......Rs. 46-8

1,000 BEACONSFIELDS, No. 2.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for......Rs. 33-8

1,700 SUMATRAS.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for......Rs. 58-8

For Shipping, a crate will be provided at an extra charge of As. 12 and the Keys of the Trunk will be sent by Post.

N.B.—The above prices do not include rail charge or booking fee.

THE CIGARS ARE ALL SPECIALLY SELECTED AND PACKED IN CEDARWOOD BOXES.

THE STEEL TRUNKS ARE JAPANNED, OAK GRAIN, WITH LEVER LOCK AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BUT WHY SUFFER

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM,

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?

THE BEST VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } **F. S. MADON & CO.** } Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED

GUTTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee..............................Mr. Geo. C. Miln.
Stage Manager..............................Mr. J. H. Nunn.

The Curtain will rise precisely at 9 o'clock.

SHAKESPEARE! SHAKESPEARE!! SHAKESPEARE!!!
LAST NIGHTS OF
Mr. GEO. C. MILN,
Mr. GEO. C. MILN,
Supported by
Miss LOUISE JORDAN
AND THE MILN DRAMATIC COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13,
SHAKESPEARE'S GLORIOUS TRAGEDY,
"MERCHANT OF VENICE."
"MERCHANT OF VENICE."
"MERCHANT OF VENICE."

TO-MORROW,
WEDNESDAY,
(First time in Bombay of the famous drama)
"CALLED BACK."

THURSDAY,
"EAST LYNNE."

FRIDAY,
"ROMEO AND JULIET."

SATURDAY,
"HAMLET."

STUDENTS of the Various Colleges in Bombay will be admitted to the Shakespearian Performances at the following Reduced Prices:—

SECOND SEATS..............TWO RUPEES.
PIT..............................ONE RUPEE.
BACK SEATS..............EIGHT ANNAS.

These Tickets can only be obtained from the office of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* press (by kind permission of Mr. Framjee Mehta). NONE WILL BE SOLD AT THE THEATRE.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Soldiers and Sailors Half-Price to Pit and Back Seats only.
Doors open 8-30. Curtain rises at 9 o'clock.

G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL.

QUADRILLE PARTY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16th.
DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9 P.M.
Tickets to Admit 1 Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1.

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

FRIDAY, 16th OCTOBER 1891.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENT AND PARACHUTE JUMP
BY
MISS JEANETE VAN TASSELL,
THE ONLY LADY ÆRONAUT,
And the Heroine of over 300 Ascensions and Jumps in all parts of the world.

BALLOON INFLATION AT NOON.
ASCENT at between 4-30 and 5 p.m.
Admission.—Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and 8 annas.
Children Half Price to First and Second Seats only.
MILITARY BAND, from 3 to 5-30 p.m.
FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS.
Special Terms to Schools on application to
Prof. P. A. VAN TASSELL, Great Western Hotel.
Come and witness the Daring Feat
BY A YOUNG LADY.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

RESTORE YOUR
BROKEN HEALTH!!
PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS.

Certain in Action.
Wonderful in Curative Power.
Never known to fail in all kinds of
WEAR AND TEAR,
Incapacity of work,
MENTAL OR PHYSICAL.
In Young or Old Age, without regard to Sex.
Incomparable, Peerless, and Unrivalled in giving
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND VIGOUR.
"In a short time I was a happy and healthy man." "I found in Your Panacea the very thing I wanted." &c., &c.
"Saved me from an unspeakably miserable life," is the verdict
Pronounced by sufferers from Mental and Physical Derangement.
For this Popular Brain Panacea!
Price—4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.; or Rs. 3 and Rs. 7,
Carriage Free.

WHY SUFFER WITH
ASTHMA?

GO and buy a bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam of your Chemists; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., near Jooma Musjid. Price—2s. 9d. or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM Street, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Shapoorwadi, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of October, 1891, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1890.
2. To confirm the appointment of Directors.
3. To elect 2 Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1891.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. SABAPATHI IYAH & Co.,
Per Pro S. E. Chendi,
Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th October, 1891 to 17th October, 1891, both days inclusive.

WINES! WINES!!
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS for the following BRANDS:—

WHISKIES.
GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s.
ROBINSON'S SPECIAL BLEND.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.
JULES MUMM, JULES MUMM.
PORT.
CROFT'S VERY OLD TAWNY.
SHERRIES.
STANLEY AND GRIMM.
CLARETS.
MEDOC ST. JULIEN.
BRANDIES.
THINE & Co.'s.
JEAN BARTON & Co.

Retail Agents:—DENISON & Co.,
33, HUMMUM STREET.
SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 13th OCTOBER, 1891.
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
"MEMBERS OF THE SKATING CLUB."
EVENING SESSION, from 8-30 to 11 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND
will play at the Afternoon and Evening Sessions.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

SKATING RINK.

WEDNESDAY, 14th OCTOBER.
PROFESSOR VIRBECK.
EXHIBITION OF FANCY SKATING.

Tickets to Admit one Gentleman and Ladies, with use of Skates, Rs. 2.

Club and Season Tickets are not available on the occasion.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform admitted at Half Price; but will not be permitted to Skate.

Seats can be Reserved at the Office of the Skating Rink up to 6 p.m. on Wednesday.

NUGENT & Co.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LOOK OUT!

THE GREAT HARVEY and FLETCHEN IDEAL COMPANY are *en route* for Bombay, where they purpose opening on MONDAY, 19th Inst.

The whole of the Artists comprising the company are so world-wide known, that it is needless to praise them. When seen they will obtain their meed of praise, which has been accorded to them everywhere.

Full particulars will be notified in this Paper.

W. G. LITCHFIELD,
Business Manager.

HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI, OF BAGDAD.

(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE.)
153, Foras Road (near Napier Foundry), Byculla, Bombay.

PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him most satisfactorily, (*D.V.*) some in 40 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether lean or stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written legibly.

VISITING HOURS, 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., Daily.

CERTIFICATES.

3. To HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI,
No. 86, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in certifying to the deep debt of gratitude I owe you. My eldest daughter suffered from a Complication of Asthma, Hemorrhoids and Acidity of the Stomach for upwards of 12 years; and, although she was treated by some of the foremost Doctors of the Pharmaceutical, Homœpathic and Alopathic regimes (which cost me a lot of money), she derived no benefit to speak of, until my attention was drawn to your advertisement and as a last resource asked you to treat her, which you did, with the happy result that she is now, after 3 months of your treatment, restored to me in *perfect health*.

Under Divine Providence and your miraculous skill she has *entirely recovered* from the three maladies enumerated above. I consider this as nothing short of a miracle, and feel bound to say so for the good of others. There is nothing in your mode of treatment (which is simplicity in itself) at which the most orthodox of my countrymen can take exception, and I would strongly recommend those afflicted in any way to go to you, when, I am certain, they will be glad of having done so.—I remain, Dear Sir, Yours much obliged.

(Sd.) NOBIN CHUNDRA MUKERJI.
Village Road, Chitpore, Howrah, 22nd Marh 1887.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of ZAINULBHAI AHMEDBHAI, who lately traded at Bombay under the name and style of STEWARA and Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of ONE ANNA in the RUPEE will be paid on and after the 28th day of October, 1891, at the Office of the Undersigned, opposite the Bank of Bombay, next to the Bombay Telephone Office, to all creditors of the above Estate on all claims against the said Estate which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the undersigned by production of documents.—Dated this 12th day of October, 1891.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY,
Surviving Trustee of the composition Deed of the said Zainulbhai Ahmedbhai.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

MESSRS. WARREN and TULLOCH beg to notify that they have just landed their shipment of over 400 carefully selected first-class upstanding HORSES of good bone and breeding, consisting of thoroughbreds, beautiful carriage pairs, hacks, buggy horses and ponies, all young, good, sound and serviceable. The pedigrees of the thoroughbreds are guaranteed, the genuine pedigrees written and endorsed by the breeders. To avoid trouble to intending buyers W. and T. desire it to be known that they do not import worthless coarse brutes, nor useless weeds, unsuitable for work or the climate. Inspection Invited.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABD. 1834.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
Annual Bonuses Declared.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C.E.B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

Agents.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.		
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23	0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. Accounts rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. Cheque and Pass Books furnished. Government Currency Notes of any Circle of payment and approved Cheques, on Madras received at par. Cheques on London cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 12th and 13th Instant, being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th Oct., 1891.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 12th and 13th October, 1891, being the Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. SCOTT AND COMPANY

BEG to announce that they have a FRESH BATCH of 30 WALERS, ex-"Clitus," comprising weight carrying cobs, chargers, Lady's and Park hacks, carriage and Mail Phaeton Pairs. They are splendidly bred, all broken and in first-class condition, and an inspection of them will satisfy the most fastidious that they are one of the best batches that has ever landed in India. They have been selected by Mr. R. J. Hunter from some of the best Studs in Australia, and are fit for immediate use.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. (1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

LOCAL SHOW OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, SURAT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND APPROVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IT is proposed to hold at Surat, on the 12th November (DEODIVALI DAY), and following days, an Exhibition of Articles produced in the town and district. Prizes of the value of not less than Rs. 1,000 will be given for local wood-carving, carpentery, metal-work, kinkhab, silks, cotton-cloths, pottery, leather-work, &c., including His Excellency the Governor's prize for the best exhibit in the Show. The attention of business men is called to the project, which is mainly intended as a means of introducing to their notice the products of the district with a view to their development. The Committee depend for success on the commercial value of the exhibits, but they at the same time invite well-wishers to contribute to the prize-fund and to aid in all ways by their presence and advice.

MADHVACHRAM B. HORA,
NANUMIA B. SHAIKH,
Honorary Secretaries.

Surat, 9th October 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.............£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. De BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

D. MACROPOLO'S

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1883-84
D. MACROPOLO
FOR
GENERAL
EXCELLENCE

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

	per 100 Rs.	
Lord Dufferin	5	0
Duke of Connaught	4	0
Finos Lady	3	0
Alpha	2	8
Prince Boris	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

	per box of 100 Rs.	
Hidalga	9	0
Carolina	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

	per box of	Rs.
Rothschilds	50	20
Regal del Principe	25	7-8
Regal dela Reina	25	6
Trabucos	25	3
Calliope	50	5
Semirani	100	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

	per 100 Rs.	
Bahadurs No. 1	4	4
Do. „ 2	4	0
Do. „ 3	3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigal and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

	per 100 Rs.	
"Stanley's" No. 1	4	0
Do. „ 2	3	8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

	inches long, in boxes of	
BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882	£309,090	0	0
„ 1885	£988,156	0	0
„ 1886	£955,039	0	0
„ 1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without references to Head Office on Approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Fund now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total Accumulated Funds	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street. Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „	(*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 „	(*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 „	(*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 970
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Char. Mercantile	31,[illegible]0	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53÷
National Bank of India	87,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	60,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	—	—	..	..	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 15	1 7	270 205
Back Bay Baths	50	50	50	1	5
Baiham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107½xd
Banty Bros.	6,625	200	18	1	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	875xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,825
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62	33	970
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	2-	87
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	50	50	6 pr. ct	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	50	Rs. 37	950
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	4 pr. c	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	50	50	5 pr. ct.	105
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	20	20	Rs.	155
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	10	7	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	6,000	10	1	10 pr ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	10	10	10 pr. c	91
Kemp & Co.	4,000	20	17	26	320x
Kurrachee Landing	600	50	30	30	10
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	10	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	Rs. 5	34
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	10	9 pr. c	51
Napier Foundry	1,000	10	20	..	[illegible]
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	20	5	12 pr. ct	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	2	2	8 pr. c	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	7 pr. c	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	2	12
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	Nil dv	2,35
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	10		84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	8	982½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	10	10	90x
Telephone Co	9,2		2	5-	18¼
Western India Flour	...	—	...	..	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	41

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	20
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	35
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,830	45 dvd	345
East India	350	1,000	1,000	13	1,42
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 2	182½
Fort	515	3,500	3,50	50	90
French	300	500	all	20	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32	145
Khangaum	210	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	1	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	100	400	Rs. 4	160
Munmar M	1,082	250	all	Rs. 15	270
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	107½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	5	20	5
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	5
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	2	1,20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,2	250	250	75	230
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	945

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	485xd
Anglo-Indian	9,34	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	51
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	575
City of Bombay Mills	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	980
Connaught Mills	600	500	2	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	600
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct	6[illegible]0
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	50	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	765
Imperial Cotton	900	500	50	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil	31
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	770
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	600xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	3	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	25	535xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	660
Leopold	3,500	10	10	15 pr. ct	199
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	10	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 7	1,265
Mazagon	5,000	25	25	8	112½
Morarji Gooul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	7	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	10	10	7 pr. c	10
Madura Mills	7,779	1	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,0	Nil	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,72	62	62	Rs. 1	385
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	71	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,08x
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Sholapore Mills	50	1,000	1,000	60	1,330xd
Soonderdas	75	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
Southern India	1,0	500	500	Nil.	10 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,217	25	25	1	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	25	250	Nil.	21
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	500
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	Rs. 20	465
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	70
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	630xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-11
China Leaf	„ 22-5 nom
Bar Gold, New	„ 21-14 „
Do. Old	„ 22 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-9
English Sovereigns	„ 14-3
Do. Dragons	„ 14-2
Bar Silver 1/ Betterness	„ 106-14
Bar Silver 174 do.	„ 107
Sycee Silver	„ 108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 4 p.m.
Gymkhana Golf, 6-45 a.m.
Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
Cricket, Municipal Cricket Club *vs.* Islam Cricket Club, 2-30 p.m.
Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Parel, 4 p.m.
Music at the Gymkhana Sports, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Merchant of Venice," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Indrapura (s), from Liverpool; Egremont Castle (s), Shields; and Thisbe (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ashlands (s), for Karachi; and La Seyne (s), Aden,

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Hispania left the dock on Sunday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Calder entered and the s.s. Lansdowne Tower left the dock on Sunday. The s.s. La Seyne left it yesterday.

CRICKET.—A match will be played to-day between the Municipal Cricket Club and the B. B. & C. Railway Cricket Club on the ground opposite the Municipal Offices, at 2-30 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. F. Pillar, Manager of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, living at Chinchpogly, reported to the police the theft of three gold rings, valued at Rs. 90, and an insurance policy, from his desk, on Saturday night.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA SPORTS.—By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett and Officers, the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Bombay Gymkhana Sports to-day, at 4-30 p.m:—

March	Chichester	Hartmann
Overture	Hungarian	Keler Bela
Aria	La Traviata	Verdi
Selection	La Figlia Del Reggimento	Donizetti
Valse	Toreador	Royle
Galop	Wie der Wind	Faust

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I. this evening, at 6 p.m.:—

Quadrille	Scotch	Faust
Overture	The Exiles	G Gassmer
Aria	Lucia Di Lammermoor	Donizetti
Valse	Pre's De Toi	Emile Waldteufel
Fantasia	(No. 2) Maritana	Wallace
Polka	Toujours [illegible]	Fahrbach

KILLED BY A HORSE'S KICK.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Belasis Road, touching the death of Bala Byroo, a groom, employed at Oomer Jamal's Stables, Byculla On Sunday, whilst the deceased was grooming a horse in a loose box, the animal kicked him on the abdomen. The deceased dropped on the ground and died immediately. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE DEVA DHARMA MISSION.—Another lecture will be delivered by a member of the party of the Deva Dharma Missionaries in the local Prarthna Samaj Mandir (Girgaum) at 6 p.m. to-day. The subject of the lecture is "What is the Deva Dharma Mission," and the public are cordially invited to attend. The party intend to stay here for a week or more, during which time they will try to collect subscriptions for the permanent fund of the Deva Dharma Mission.

THE PERSIAN CLUB.—An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Persian Club (Anjuman-i-Elmiye) is to be held at an early date to consider the proposition which Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster, B.A., has given notice of moving thereat to the effect that a sub-committee be appointed to frame a memorial to the Senate of the University praying that the Persian language be included in group first of classical language instead of group second in the proposed changes in the Matriculation Examination.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Edulgee Ardeshir, portrait-painter, living at Chira Bazar, made a report to the police that on Saturday, his servant, named Makau Ruttna, aged 15 years, opened a cupboard with a key, which he had left on a chair in the bed-room, when he went to take his bath, and stealing a tin cash-box containing gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,583, absconded. The police arrested the accused on Sunday while trying to pledge the ornaments with a Marwaree, at Girgaum Road.

CRICKET.

AHMEDABAD MEDICAL C. C. VS. BARODA HINDOO C. C.

A MATCH was played on the 4th instant on the Baroda cricket ground resulting in an easy victory for the medical men by an innings and 97 runs. The following is the score:—

AHMEDABAD MEDICAL TEAM.

Mr Commissariatwala, b Kale	50
Mr Hector, b Kale	5
Mr Erulkar, c and b Thakore	28
Mr J Erachsha, c and b Thakore	4
Mr K Bhogha, b Rangnekar	0
Mr Bhaila, b Kale	3
Mr D Erulkar, c Thakore, b Kale	10
Mr R Naidoo, b Dashputre	13
Mr K Jeyshanker, b Kale	12
Mr S Bhawanishanker, b Rangnekar	10
Mr Shaik Amin, not out	0
Extra	11
Total	146

BARODA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Dinkar, b Hector	8	c Naidoo, b Commissariatwala	1
Mr Kale, b Hector	3	b Commissariatwala	7
Mr Saringapur, b Hector	3	not out	3
Mr Nagurkar, b Hector	1	b Hector	3
Mr Rangnekar, b Commissariatwala	7	c Hector, b Commissariatwala	0
Mr Mane, b Hector	0	c Bhaila, b Commissariatwala	1
Mr Thakore, b Hector	3	c Bhawanishanker, b Commissariatwala	0
Mr Dashputre, c Erachsha b, Commissariatwala	0	c Bhawanishanker, b Commissariatwala	0
Mr Raikar, b Hector	0	b Commissariatwala	0
Mr Sawat, b Hector	0	b Hector	2
Mr Pandit, not out	0	b Hector	0
Extras	1	Extras	6
Total	26	Total	23

GANESHKHIND CRICKET TEAM.

THE following is the average of the bowling and batting of the above cricket team during this season:—

BATTING.

NAME.	No. of innings	Total No. of Runs.	Most in an innings.	Times not out.	Average.
H. E. Lord Harris	9	229	101	...	25·4
Colonel Rhodes	8	190	46	...	23·6
Capt Hon St. L Jervis	7	129	48	...	18·3
Dr Martin	9	143	38	...	15·8
Mr S W Edgerley	8	77	30 (not out)	1	11
Capt E H Cox	9	61	14	...	6·7
Corpl Sharpe	9	84	17	2	12
Mcqueen	3	9	6 (not out)	2	9·
Langton	9	19	7 (not out)	2	2·5
Phillips	10	29	8 (not out)	3	4·1
Plumb	6	11	5	3	3·2

BOWLING AVERAGES.

NAMES.	Total No. of Balls bowled.	Total No. of runs made off.	Maiden	Wickets.	Average runs per wickets.
H E Lord Harris	953	383	54	36	10·23
Col Rhodes	236	200	2	13	15·5
Corpl Sharpe	1,107	352	79	38	9·10
Capt Cox	84	55	5	2	27·1
Pte Phillips	25	21	...	2	10·1

MR. L. L. SHADWELL, revising barrister, commenced his revision of the voters' lists for the Borough of Marylebone on Monday, the 14th ult., at the Courthouse, Marylebone Lane. Two sons of Lord Portman, residing with their father at his mansion in Portman Square, claimed the lodger franchise. It was represented that one occupied exclusively a furnished room at the top of the house, for which he paid his father £20 a year rent, and that the other son held a similarly furnished room in the basement, paying a like rent. Mr. Osborne contended that this was an attempt to create faggot votes, and that the two gentlemen claiming were not really lodgers of their father. Already the butler on the premises had the right to vote conferred upon him by the service franchise, and now more votes were sought. On the other hand, Mr. Baker, his Lordship's agent, swore that he received the rent mentioned from each of the claimants on behalf of Lord Portman. The rent-book was asked for amid some merriment, but was not forthcoming. The revising barrister stated that in the face of Mr. Bakers's evidence he must allow the claims which he did accordingly.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Argus, 1,822 tons, Captain John Curry, will sail to-day for Galle, in ballast.

THE British s s Ashlands, 1,491 tons, Captain F McEwan, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE British s s Indrapura, 2,510 tons, Captain J Saunders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a cargo of 4,754 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE British s s Egremont Castle, 1,873 tons, Captain W Vallantine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne, with a cargo of 3,774 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Tisbe 1,848 tons, Captain A Luccish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Singapore, Penang and Calombo, with a general cargo, Mr Templar as cabin and 9 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. M. Craig	2585	Navle	B	Beyts Craig & Co
„ Calder	400	Lovell	C	B & P S N Co
„ Wildcroft	1916	Murray	L	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Kilva	234	Nacoda	N	B. I. S N Co.
„ Hampstead	1448	Jones	P	T Morrison
„ Taif	878	Hannah	Q	Hajee Cassum
„ Poonani	..	Nacoda..30 tons crane..		Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. R Rubattino	3044	Giacomo	3	F Bozzoni
„ Thibet	1660	Wilmer	5	P & O S N Co
„ Saint Fillans	1937	Fitzgerald	6	K Nixon
„ Fazilka	2697	Simpson	8	B I S N Co
„ Argus	1822	Curry	9	Stuart & Co
„ Inchbora	2668	Major	10	T Morrison & Co
„ Wistow Hall	2139	Kelly	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Indrapura (s)	Saunders	Liverpool, Sept 16.
	Egremont Castle (s)	Vallantine	Shields, Sept 11.
	Thisbe (s)	Luccish	Hongkong, Sept 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Ashlands (s)	McEwan	Karachi.
	La Seyne (s)	Schmitz	Aden via Karachi.

The steamer Argus, Captain Curry, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Galle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Schooner Gulianar, for Daman.
Steamer Siam, for Aden.
„ Arabia, for K. Coast and Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 12.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawur s—2 cases perambulators, Cowasjee Ruttonjee; 5 cases butter, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 7 cases bacon, Eduljee Bazonjee; 14 packages provisions, &c, D Ruttonsey 3 cases cheese, Phillips, and Co; 5 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood; 11 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 120 kegs paint, N Surufally and Co.

Rohilla s—2 cases perambulators, Rogers and Co.

Ravenna s—9 packages provisions, &c, D Ruttonsey; 14 cases oilmenstores, R Framjee.

Renown s—50 drums turpentine, A Abdoolhoosein.

Rheinfels s—50 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy and Co; 15 bales tissue paper, M Essajee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Peshawur s—100 cases annilne, C Ramjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Brindisi s—52 cases window-glass, M Essabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—29 bales printing paper, M Sakharam Joshi; 24 cases playing cards, M Noorbhoy; 18 packages provision, &c, Bolton and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Peshawur s—9 cases soap, Bhaisett and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inchbora s—2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 100 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee.

FOR ANTWERP

Wistow Hall s—2 040 cwts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co 4,000 cwts wheat, T L Batliboi and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Minna Craig s—4,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts mowraseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—25 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 40 cwts bysabole. M Framjee; 16 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—55 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 9.

Lyons, Lt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave from Poona.

OCTOBER 10.

Fitzherbert, Major, Bo, Kings Own Regt, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

OCTOBER 11.

Heymer, Lt and Qr-Mr, Beng, 16th Lancers, on leave from Lucknow.
Rundle, Capt, Beng Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Peterkin, Surg-Capt, Bo Med Staff, on leave, from Kirkee.
Watson, Capt, Beng Staff Corps, on furl, from Peshawar.
Repton, Capt, Beng Staff Corps from furl, from England.
Fraser, Lt, Beng Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Young, Capt, Beng Staff Corps, from leave from England.
Sargent, Bde-Surg, Ms 2nd Lancers, on leave from England.
Tandy, Lt-Col, 25th Bo Rifles, on leave from Poona.
Swaine, Surg Major, Ms 2nd Iftz H C, on leave, from Jalna.
Paget, 2nd Lt, Beng, 3rd Rifle Bde, to join from England
Cunningham, Surg-Major, Beng Med Staff, from leave from England
O'brien, 2nd Lt, Ms, N Lanc Regt to join from England
Stephnes, Surg-Major, Beng Med Staff, to join from England
McLean, 2nd Lt, Beng. 5th Lancers, from leave from England
Lake Lt, Beng, R A, from leave, from England
Carleton, Lt, Bo Kings Own Regt on leave, from England
Campbell, Capt, Ms Bed Regt on leave, from England
Evans, Major, Beng 1st E L Regt on leave, from England.
Center Bde-Surg, Beng Civil Surg, Lahore, off leave, from England.

OCTOBER, 12.

Lukin, Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, off leave, from Ahmedabad
Cashel, Lt, Bo 2nd K O York L I, off leave, from Deolali.
Lilly, Lt, 3rd Ms L I, on leave, from Trichinopoly.
Lare, Capt, Beng, R A, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 10.

Bourke, Surg-Maj, Bo Med Staff, off leave, to Kirkee.
Seton, Lt, 13th Bo Inft, off leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 1

Lloyd-Jones, Lt, 13th Bo Inf. off leave, to Poona.
Geoghegan, Lt, Bo 28th Pioneers off leave, to Kirkee.
Bolton, Lt, 13th Bo, Inft, off leave, to Poona.
Fitzherbert, Major, Bo, K O Regt, on duty to Karachi.

OCTOBER 12.

Davie, Lt, 2nd Battn, The R Scott, to join to Poona.
James, Surg-Maj, M S, 3rd Lancers, H C, off leave, to Hingoli
Sargent, Bde-Surg, Ms 2nd Lancers, H C, off leave, to Mominabad.
Bayley, Lt-Col, Bo Vol Rifles, on leave, to Nani Tal.
Evans, Maj, Beng, 1st E L Regt, off leave, to Benares.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th October, 1891.

1. Glengarry caps and badges for the Adult Companies are ready for issue and can be obtained on application at Head-quarters between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. No caps will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

2. Lt.-Col. The Hon.ble L. H. Bayley having proceeded on leave of absence, Major R. S Brown, assumes Command of the Regiment from this date.

3. The following promotion will take effect in "A" Company from this date:—

Vol. C. W. Dowman, to be Lance-Corporal, vice F. Murray, resigned.

Vol. J. W. Watson, to be Lance-Corporal, vice F. M. Horne, Resigned.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th October, 1891.

1. It is notified for information that the *new buttons* have been received and members of the two Companies are requested to apply for the same at their respective Head-quarters.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

To-day } at 7 a.m. Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.
Friday }

Wednesday, at 7 a.m.—10th Gun drill for both Companies at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Thursday, at 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

3. On Saturday next the 17th instant, No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Oyster Rock, Fort, for drill at the 10th R. M. L. Guns.

No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters, at 4-30 p.m. for 10th R. M. L. Gun drill. Dress—Drill order.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(N.-W. Provs. and Oudh Gazette.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Surg J F Tuohy, Civil Surg, Naini Tal, to the medical charge of the camp of His Honor the Lieut-Govr and Chief Commr, N-W P and Oudh.

On return from privilege leave, Surg-Maj J C C Smith, Civil Surg, Budaun, to officiate as Civil Surg of Naini Tal, during the absence on deputation of Surg J F Tuohy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The services of the Rev S L G Sandberg (on furlough) are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Mr F J Cooke, Asst Commr, Fyzabad, are hereby placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, from date on which he makes over charge at Fyzabad.

The services of Mr R A B Chapman, Offg Jt-Magte, Bareilly, are hereby placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, from date on which he makes over charge at Bareilly.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 12TH OF OCTOBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	30·025	Calm.	2	87·6	67·1	81	...	29·87	+3·65
Agra	30·04	S	4	87·6	67·0	74	..	30·68	+2·25
Cawnpore	30·032	S	2	85·0	67·1	73	..	40·67	...
Allahabad	30·0 0	Calm.	1	87·7	65·7	77	..	46·59	+13·72
Jhansi	30·024	S W	1	89·1	67·7	64	...	38·65	+1·42
Jacobabad	30·051	N W	3	99·5	68·3	39	..	0·46	−2·43
Karachi	30·019	E N E	10	89·0	70·9	82	..	0·21	−6·10
Ajmere	30·018	S E	5	105·3	63·2	45	..	6·31	−14·46
Deesa	29·997	S E	6	102·4	68·3	47	..	12·56	−14·26
Rajkote	30·030	S E	3	95·9	67·8	61	..	26·11	−3·34
Veraval	29·986	N N E	5	91·8	73·2	58	..	24·09	..
Neemuch	30·030	W S W	3	92·7	64·8	55	..	20·17	−10·26
Indore	30·0 0	Calm.	1	87·5	60·6	70	..	28·20	+[illegible]·40
Saugor	30·038	E	1	87·8	63·7	65	..	61·84	+24·41
Jubbulpur	30·084	Calm.	1	83·9	59·3	81	..	74·03	+20·08
Hoshangabad	30·068	E	4	87·8	66·2	83	..	67·16	+11·95
Khandwa	30·055	E	1	85·2	65·2	71	..	33·27	+2·34
Raipur	30·011	N N E	6	85·5	69·6	66	..	51·35	+5·17
Nagpoor	30·034	N N E	6	86·8	62·8	55	..	50·60	+5·64
Amraoti	30·038	N E	6	86·7	64·4	54	..	41·12	+9·05
Akola	30·036	N E	5	89·1	61·9	67	..	31·08	−1·86
Surat	30·010	S E	F	92·1	70·1	66	..	63·85	+21·59
Malegaon	30·071	Calm.	5	89·4	65·3	66	..	15·46	−8·03
Bombay	29·982	E N E	14	87·4	78·0	71	..	76·97	+2·15
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·040	E	10	88·1	64·4	50	..	16·31	−5·76
Sholapore	30·018	E N E	10	89·2	64·0	60	..	21·90	−6·24
Ratnagiri	29·979	E	8	97·4	69·4	55	..	98·54	−7·47
Belgaum	29·979	S E	2	85·3	68·8	86	0·87	38·16	−0·44
Goa	29·961	S	6	89·1	75·4	87	0·47	58·50	...
Karwar	29·963	N	2	89·8	69·8	89	0·74	74·15	−43·73
Mangalore	29·970	Calm.	2	88·3	72·9	97	0·85	82·66	−26·73
Calicut	29·943	Calm.	5	85·8	74·5	9	0·43	74·20	−14·90
Cochin	29·950	N E	M	88·3	73·6	87	1·99	62·92	−18·99
Bangalore	30·022	E	5	86·2	63·9	84	3·65	20·29	−2·41
Secunderabad	30·030	E N E	6	88·2	70·8	84	0·32	15·08	−10·75
Masuliptm.	29·974	N N E	5	84·6	72·5	86	1·27	23·73	−1·74
Bellary	29·986	Calm.	6	93·0	69·9	74	..	4·81	−6·94
Cuddapah	29·971	E S E	...	96·1	75·3	61	..	13·39	−6·63
Madras	29·932	N N W	8	90·7	76·7	95	0·92	7·11	−12·58
Coimbatore	29·851	N	2	85·9	70·8	93	2·04	7·14	+0·26
Trichinopoly	29·958	Calm.	3	91·0	74·9	85	0·18	13·81	+0·78
Negapatam	29·934	E N E	4	97·1	80·8	75	..	3·01	−10·18
Colombo, 11th Oct.	29·921	S S W	7	85·0	74·0	71	...	27·97	+1·57

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=0·00 (97·05); E. G. H.=0·00 (81·68); G. T. H.=0·00 (80·54); C. P.=0·00 (76·97).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been very rapid at Jacobabad, rapid at Karachi, Rajkot Karwar and Mangalore, brisk at Jhansi, Veraval, Jubalpore, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad and Negapatam and generally moderate in other places. Readings are highest in Central India, Berar and the neighbourhood of Jubalpore, and lowest on the Malabar and the South Coromanded Coasts. Pressure is nearly uniform everywhere. The barometer reads above the normal average everywhere. Abnormals indicate that a large area of high pressure lies over Berar, the Punjab and the Central and North-West Provinces and a small area of a low pressure to the southwards of latitude 12°. Winds have shifted to south in the North-West Provinces. They are north-westerly at Jacobabad, Madras, Coimbatore and Karwar, south-westerly at Neemuch and north-easterly or south-easterly in all other places. The force has been moderate at Karachi, Bombay and Sholapur and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Karachi, 16 at Bombay, and 8 at Deesa, Hoshangabad, and Amraoti. The maximum temperature variations show an excess of from 5° to 12° at Ajmere, Deesa, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore and Negapatam, and a defect of about 4° to 7° at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Nagpur, Raipur, Jubulpur, Amraoti and Masulipatam, while they are moderate in other places. The highest maximum was 105° at Ajmere. Nights are 3° to 4° hotter than usual at Secunderabad, Negapatam and Belgaum, and 4° to 6° cooler at Jubalpore, Nagpur, Akola, Ratnagiri and Karwar, the departures below or above the mean elsewhere being less than 3°. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jubalpore (60°.) Humidity has increased largely at Delhi, Jacobabad Belgaum, Karwar, Cochin, Bangalore and Coimbatore, and moderately at Trichinopoly, Bellary, Secunderabad Calicut, Bombay, Khandwa and Saugor. The skies are densely clouded in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, at most stations in the Madras Presidency and partially so at several stations in the Bombay Presidency. Heavy rain has fallen at Bangalore (365"), Coimbatore (2·04"), Cochin (1·99") and Masulipatam (1·27"), nearly an inch at Belgaum, Mangalore and Madras, and moderate showers at Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Secunderabad and Trichinopoly. Pressure is nearly uniform and fine clear weather is generally likely to continue in most districts. The baric gradients in the neighbourhood of Bombay, Poona, Malegaon, and Surat are rather steep and a slight increase of wind velocity is likely. Winds on the North Caromandel Coast are cyclonic, and as the weather is generally cloudy and rather unsettled to the southwards of latitude 16° more rain is generally likely there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A FLORAL curiosity is to be seen in the cactus-house at Kew Gardens just now, in the form of a "wedding flower" in bloom after twenty years occupation of its English home. The bloom is four inches across, and is pure white, save for a golden-yellow blotch. I wonder (remarks "Miranda") if it is to its purity or its golden blotch that it owes its name of the wedding flower?

NATIVE papers in Bengal speak of there being a section of the Hindu community, known as the *Bangabasi party*, and one of these papers accuse the party of having published Sanskrit works on social law with garbled and distorted translations of certain important texts, giving meanings in support of conservative ideas about social usages. If this be true it is a matter for the native community to take up.

THE Government of India have addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State on the general question of horse breeding operations and remounts. They have decided that the number of young stock to be purchased yearly shall not exceed seven hundred, all being over eighteen months old.

CHOLERA is still prevalent in both the town and cantonment of Secunderabad, several more cases having recently proved fatal the weather during the first four days of this week was most trying being excessively hot during the day time and cold at night with slight rain fall.

THE duty on rice net in 1889-90 was Rx. 705,721; in 1890-91 was Rx. 900,647. The income tax actuals in 1889-90 were Rx. 1,567,593; revised 1890-91, Rx. 1,574,000; Budget estimate 1891-92 Rx. 1,578,700.

THE *World* prints the following as "self-explanatory":—"Dear 'Atlas,'—I observe in your issue of to-day (Sept. 16) a paragraph about Persia which seems to be an echo of certain erroneous reports that appeared in several English newspapers a few months ago, and which I corrected at the time in your contemporary. It is absurd to talk of a 'Young Persia' Party, and of 'a national revolutionary movement,' to which 'the priests and students belong,' and which is also 'the camp of the Progressists.' The very opposite is the case. Fermentation there is, or has been, in Persia; but it is the fermentation of the old-fashioned, reactionary school, egged on by the mullahs, who are ultra-Conservative, and directed against the very reforms and European innovations which some 'unusually reliable source of information' tries to make you think it is intended to support. Every paper nowadays professes to have 'an unusually reliable source of information' when it writes about Persia, but who this individual or individuals can be I am at a loss to imagine. Your particular authority goes on to say that 'the present youthful Grand Vizier is the child of a nurse.' He is nothing of the kind. Nor is he so very youthful, considering that he is now thirty-four. Then, your authority says there is going to be a general rising against the Shah. To which I reply, let us wait to see. I really don't think that we ought to be shocked at foreigners holding such ridiculous opinions about ourselves, when our 'unusually reliable source of information' so hopelessly travesty them.—Yours truly, GEORGE N. CURZON."

MILITARY MANŒUVRES IN EUROPE.

THE manœuvres now taking place in Hampshire show four things clearly, writes a Service paper:—First and foremost, that in Sir Evelyn Wood the British Army has a commander who possesses the great military qualities of ability, energy, originality, and organising power. Sir Evelyn's difficulties in connection with the present operations have been enormous, owing to causes for which climate is principally to blame, although those of finance have not been altogether absent. But Sir Evelyn has not shirked either work or responsibility. The manœuvres were sanctioned, the money provided, and, despite all difficulties, the force concentrated at Aldershot at the end of last month has been marched to its rendezvous, and for a week past has been engaged in a series of operations which cannot fail to prove most valuable, if only as showing how much—alas! how very very much—British Generals and British Staff and regimental officers have to learn of the practical details of the art of war. To point out errors of tactics would be to attempt the work of the Umpire-in-Chief and his assistants. As they are discharging their duties fearlessly, it is best that criticism should be left in their capable hands.

The troops got into camp on Saturday the 12th September, but it was not till the following Monday the manœuvres commenced. The operations of the day began about eight o'clock by the collision of the invaders' scouts with the defenders' battalion holding the point known as Gâtcombe Farm, and from which already a squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards had been sent reconnoitring towards West Meon. The remainder of the defenders' troops, marching through Soberton, and reinforced by the Hampshire Volunteer Battalion, was not able to get up to the fighting-ground till past ten, and long before this the brigade from Meon Stoke, with the aid of the field guns, had been warmly engaged. Before the last brigades on either side could come into the fight the rain had commenced, and the last hour was passed under trying circumstances. The men stood to their work well, and the rain streamed down pitilessly while the last phases of the battle were being fought, but it was the general impression that the invaders had made a good stand.

Early on Tuesday the 1st Division at Soberton turned out for brigade manœuvres under Maj.-Gen. Carr-Glyn and Col. Villiers, Maj.-Gen. Mansfield Clarke superintending the operations as chief umpire. Very soon the two brigades were hard at work continuing the reconnoitring engagement which had begun last Thursday, and been continued on Saturday, the roll of musketry and the rattle of the field guns being continued about Old Winchester Hill long after the long-threatening rain had come on. The movements upon the Down slopes was terribly heavy work, and the guns laboured over the soft and slippery ground, giving very heavy work to the men. The troops in both camps were early astir on Wednesday, in readiness for the continuance of the operations between the two divisions, at the close of which it was intended to change camps.

Major-General Mansfield Clarke and the Soberton troops became the invaders, and Major-General Lord William Seymour and the East Meon Division the defenders, and the mastery of the main Portsmouth road inevitably came into the scheme of manœuvre. The special idea for the day given to the Soberton troops stated that they, as the leading division of the invading force, having been ordered to secure the Peterfield defile before the columns attempted to pass through it, had left the Meon road at Blendworth in order to move through Clanfield on to the high ground.

At six in the morning Maj-Gen. Mansfield Clarke at Clanfield had received from his superior at Havant an order: "Ensure that my columns shall pass unmolested through the defile between Butser and War Down; I can support you if necessary on the high ground between Hyden and Butser by 1 p.m." A company of the Mounted Infantry Regiment was added to the normal 1st Division for the purposes of the day, the division itself consisting beyond these of three field batteries, a squadron of cavalry, and nine battalions, On the other hand, Lord William Seymour at East Meon had received an accession of strength by the addition of the Hampshire Yeomanry, two Horse Artillery batteries, and two companies of Mounted Infantry, his original force consisting of two field batteries, one squadron and eight battalions. His Lordship's orders, received also at six o'clock in the morning, were to move on as soon as the men had breakfasted, and prevent the invaders using the defile already mentioned, and if encountering the enemy on the march, to act vigorously. These arrangements brought the defending troops on to Butser Hill, which was at once as readily as possible entrenched. Here by ten o'clock Lord William Seymour had the whole of his troops massed, with the exception of some companies of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, thrown across the southern slope of War Down, and some of the Mounted Infantry, who watched the side roads running from the eastward.

The defending troops held the hill as a great stronghold giving control of the defile, and thus became the great objective point of the invaders. These made their first appearance from Soberton soon after the defenders had got into occupation, and for a considerable time Major-General Mansfield Clarke was massing his troops for what looked like direct attack upon the defenders' fastness. But this could hardly have been successful under the circumstances, and presently it appeared as though the invading general had really determined to effect his purpose of winning the defile by pushing his lines directly along the eastern side of Butser Hill, almost upon the road itself. The artillery had long been at work against each other, but when the infantry began to get within striking distance the fight was not very long. The firing lines on both sides were very well managed, but the defenders seemed to have the best of the chance from the very first, beside the greater weight of guns, and though the Grenadiers and Northamptons made a very bold charge upon the hill position at the close, this was only just before the "cease firing" sounded at a quarter past twelve, when Lord William Seymour's troops had much the best of the engagement. At once Lord William Seymour began his six miles' march to the 2nd Division's new quarters at Soberton, and Major-General Mansfied Clarke moved off to East Meon, less than three miles distant.

On Thursday 17th ultimo the brigades of the 2nd Division at Soberton were in the field at 7-30 a.m. The troops, under Major-General Gregrie and Brigadier-General Clery, were somewhat unequally divided, there being a Northern retreating rearguard of two battalions and two batteries, with a handful of Hussars, against a Southern advance guard of six battalions and one battery. The Northern troops were retiring towards Alton, with instructions to hold a position in the downs till eleven o'clock, while the Southerners, assured that their enemy was exhausted by the previous days' fights, were endeavouring to drive him off his line of retreat.

The general idea for the opposing forces, under Major-General Carr Glyn and Colonel Villiers, brought the Petersfield and Portsmouth district into the scheme, it being supposed that the railway between those places was blocked, and that a commander at Petersfield wished to send a convoy of specie to Portsmouth by the main road, a process rendered very delicate by the presence of a hostile force to the westward. The convoy column consisted of two batteries and an infantry brigade, and the risky part of the journey came about Buster Hill and War Down, where the road passes through the deep cutting which played so important a part in Wednesday's greater battle, and some distance beyond which the convoy would be assisted by a friendly column sent out from Portsmouth. The western force, with an equal strength of infantry, but smaller artillery, made a bold attempt to cut off the convoy and capture the treasure waggons before the Portsmouth relief could come up; but in this it appeared to be hardly successful.

The most interesting feature to British readers in the German manœuvres, says Reuter's special correspondent writing from Witzenhausen on September 16, is probably the new 'attack,' concerning which, as seen in practical operation in the field, comparatively little is known outside a very restricted circle of military experts. The 'attack formation' of the German infantry is, unlike our own, exceedingly simple. It is termed the 'swarm' attack, and its name denotes the method. Lines of infantry men, one behind the other, are thrown against the position to be carried. The companies of men which form these single lines advance together, and the formation is a very close one. This 'shoulder to shoulder' formation gives great moral support, but at heavy cost of life. As I saw it practised at the engagements between the 43rd and 44th Brigades of the 22nd Division on the 7th, 8th, and 9th inst., near the villages of Hohenkirchen and Caldon, it convinced the spectator that the German tacticians had not yet abandoned the idea of 'shock action' by infantry and that the infantrymen were very plentiful. An attack in extended order, with three paces interval between each two men in its lines, must result in the assaulting infantry, whether successful or not, becoming an 'armed mob,' swerving to the right or left under the fire from the position. To avoid so dire a contingency the German tactician rushes forward these regular and closely formed waves of men in rapid succession. 'Success rests with the biggest battalions;' and in acting according to this axiom, even at terrible sacrifice of life, the German infantrymen must in real warfare push forward in close formation.

Writing from Witzenhausen on September 16, another correspondent says:—

The three days' forced march by the 11th Army Corps, began on Monday morning at Cassel, in order to meet the 4th Army Corps between Gotha and Erfurt, has been successfully accomplished. Great interest was felt in the question whether such fatiguing journeys in heavy marching order and in the present sultry weather were practicable. The strength of the German Army lies mainly in its "wonderful infantry." They are, on an average, an under-sized, deep-chested, easily fed, contented lot of young fellows. Their powers of endurance and their swinging pace are marvellous. The infantry battalions of the 22nd Division were timed to arrive at Witzenhausen on Monday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Punctual to the time the leading battalion of the 43rd and 44th Brigades composing this division entered that village. The road marched over was hilly at different places, and owing to the dry weather, was very dusty. I met the four regiments of three battalions each about two miles outside Witzenhausen. The sun's rays beat down upon them with great intensity, and the heat was oppressive. The infantrymen of the four regiments as they passed in a seemingly endless line, looked rather distressed. They were bathed in perspiration and half-smothered in a coating of light dust. They marched along, however, with a long rolling stride, the men in several companies forgetting their troubles in singing lusty choruses. The heavily made Wellington boot caused several men to limp. Short intervals of rest had been allowed at villages along the line of route. Four miles maintained for eight and half hours. Each man carries altogether 50 German pounds weight of accoutrements. Three men belonging to the 95th Thuringisches Infantry Regiment, of which the Duke of Edinburgh is honorary Colonel, fell into the hands of the ambulance men in a fainting condition by the way.

The Russian naval manœuvres, which began in the Gulf of Finland on August 28, were of an interesting character. At the opening of hostilities, the attacking squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Kaznakov, was at Moonsund, while the majority of the defending vessels were assembled at Sveaborg with the object of operating upon the line of the enemy's communications with Moonsund. A detachment was, however, made of several vessels to the Aspee islands, to prevent the enemy from penetrating the coast archipelago of Finland, five gunboats holding the principal passage, while as many torpedo-boats kept the sea to watch the adversary's movements. Admiral Kaznakov, however, left the Moonsund archipelago, having sent out scouts, and proceeded east, after leaving a detachment of vessels for observation at Helsingfors, where he suspected the presence of a strong force of the defending ships. His purpose was to enter the archipelago by some passage less well defended, but in this he completely failed. Sveaborg was blockaded without result. One of the defending vessels, the armoured gunboat *Groziastchy* (Commander Rojdestvenski), escaping the vigilance of the blockading vessels, gained the sea unperceived, and, having captured several of the enemy's transports (which act was represented by merely recording the names of merchant-ships encountered), reached Moonsund, and there seized the torpedoes which barred approach to this base of the operations of the attaching force, and destroyed the coal supplies as well as the projectiles and stores. After this bold and successful venture, the *Groziastchy* steamed to Helsingfors, which she reached in safety, having placed the defence in a position of great advantage for the final victory, of which particulars have not yet reached us.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 22.

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col and Col C Crosthwaite, on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col and Col J M Murray, on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on half-pay; Lieut Col A J Pearson, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col, vice Col B de Be Tappor, retired; Maj W V Gregory to be Lieut-Col, vice Col C S Harvey, retired.

To be Majors—Capt J W Stirling, from the Seconded List, vice W V Gregory; Capt T F T Fowle, from the Seconded List vice G H Palmer, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt J P Fell, vice H Knight, placed on temporary half-pay; Capt R A G Harrison, from the Seconded List, vice R E Mundy, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt and Bravet Maj C S R Parsons, from the Seconded List, vice R de Marylski, promoted Lieut Col on half-pay.

Capt H Montgomery-Campbell, from the Seconded List, to be Capt, vice J P Fell.

The undermentioned officers are seconded—Capt G E Bryant, for service as Gunnery Instructor at Aden; Lieut J R Stansfeld, for service as an Adj of Volunteers; Lieut J A Stewart, for service with an Indian Mountain Battery; Lieut J Russell (late Coast Brigade), for service as an Adj of Volunteers; Sec Lieut G E Reid, for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Sec Lieut A G Crocker, for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Sec Lieut A F Ferguson-Davie is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Sec Lieut L E Fagan is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The South Wales Borderers—Capt A B Phipps retires from the service, receiving a gratuity. Supernumerary Capt A W Birch to be Capt, vice A B Phipps.

The Border Regt—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—D J Welsh, vice J P Wood, appointed Adjt; W J Ferguson-Davie, Adjt, to complete establishment The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—A M S Elsmie, probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice R S Paul, seconded; J T I Bosanquet, to complete establishment.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—Sec Lieut C H Ward is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Lieut W R Walker is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Northamptonshire Regt—Sec Lieut P Allen, to be Lieut, vice C P Pedler, removed from the Army; Sec Lieut C H Alexander is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Connaught Rangers—Sec Lieut A G Pritchard is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The promotions to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Sec Lieuts are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, with anterior dates:—H E Norman, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), and F A Thatcher, the Hampshire Regt.

Lieut-Gen E Dandridge is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Maj-Gen H H Lyster, V C, C B, to be Lieut-Gen; Col L H Williams to be Maj-Gen; Colonel W. Peyton to be Major General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Maj-Gen L H Williams is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

A CASSEL correspondent writes:—After a series of minor engagements between brigades in the neighbourhood of Cassel, three divisions composing the 11th Army Corps have now been concentrated about eight miles to the south of this town. The position against which the divisions simultaneously advanced was held by an imaginary enemy marked by flags close by the village of Hertingshausen. For upwards of an hour a terrible bombardment with more than eighty guns was continued. The new smokeless powder was used, and the exact positions of the batteries, therefore, could only be determined at the distance of a mile by careful observation through a field glass. The absence of smoke now enables a battery to be almost completely masked. From a spectacular point of view the smokeless powder deprived the fight of much of its interest. The front occupied by the 11th Army Corps extended to about 2½ English miles, and although from the rising ground every movement of the battalions in the valley beneath could be observed, the absence of the familiar clouds of smoke created doubts as to whether the incessant and at times deafening rattle of musketry was produced by these particular battalions or not. Their advancing lines, on the other hand, could be traced distinctly, and it was obvious that in real warfare the losses inflicted upon an attacking force by stubborn defenders would be appalling.

THE question of reopening the Naval Exhibition for another season next year (says the *World*), has been mooted, and is being seriously discussed. Unexpectedly great as its success has been, there is no doubt that it would have been very much more extensively patronised but for the abnormally cold and wet summer we have had. It may well be hoped that we are not likely to have an abnormally cold and wet summer two years running, and if we should be favoured with a moderately fine June, July, and August next year, the number of visitors and amount of receipts would probably be nearly double those of this.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
26, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS.—A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist. —MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—16 Hand WALER, young, handsome and quiet. Rs. 600.—SCOTT'S, Girgaum.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All Sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

FOUND.—A GOLD WATCH, with CHAIN, opposite Esplanade Bandstand. Apply to FRAMJI HORMASJI, care of Ralli Brothers.

PASSENGERS arriving by the Mail are informed that the "CLUB HOTEL," Poona, is the only one under European Management. Excellent Cuisine.

AT CRAWFORD'S AUCTION, TO-DAY, (TUESDAY), a strong, useful, Brown c b GELDING, 14·3. Quiet in single or double harness.

FOR SALE, at Crawford's Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), a D. B. B. L. SAFETY GUN, by Holland and Holland, 12 bore, choke barrel, with Implements in Leather Case.

AMERICAN TROTTING CARTS.—Just received.—ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, LD., Apollo Bunder Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL.—Well-known, most central, very close to Public Offices, Library, &c., is NOW OPEN to Visitors, who may rely on Mr. De Souza's well-served Table. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladie and Gents as well as the Married Couples.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana is the best situated. Commanding extensive view. Large airy rooms and home comforts. Open for Visitors.

NUMEROUS are the grateful dyspeptics who thank Mr. Motivala for his valuable DINNER PILLS, whereby they have been cured of their distressing ailments. For certificates of such cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, Price: 6 annas per Phial.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

TO LET, from November 1st, commodious, conveniently situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent Moderate. Address "W.," care of this Paper.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

BAIL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An Elegant Remedy for Bowel Complaints. Prepared by an entirely new process from selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (2 gls. marmelas natural order Aurantiace), prepared only by FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 30, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

SODA WATER MACHINES for Messes, Rs. 490. Landed in Bombay. A Filling Machine, second hand, in good order, Rs. 90.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—Double barrelled, central fire, rebounding locks, 16 bore.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

CHOCOLATE, ALMONDS, CREAMS, &c., from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8 a lb. BUTTER SCOTCH, per lb. Re. 1; per Packet as. 3; per doz. Rs. 2 only.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drops. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with Order.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

WE have an ENGLISH DESIGNER in our employ and are therefore able to give drawings and estimates for the complete Furnishing of Palaces, Bungalows, &c.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 84 of 1889.

Jan Mahomed Khulakdina and other................Plaintiffs,
vs.
Rahimtoola Khulakdina and others................Defendants.

By order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esqr., receiver in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medow Streets, Fort, the undermentioned properties:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1891, at 3 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or garden ground situate at Chimboor, on the south side of Trombay Road, in the village of Dewnoor, in the Tanna Zillah, in the Registration subdistrict of Salsette, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and sheds standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 11,221 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the land belonging to the late Narayen Wassudev Daboolkar, on the west by a Public passage, on the north by the road leading from Trombay to Bombay and on the south by the government ground called Gowcharan, which said ground is registered in the books of the Koth of the said village under survey No.—, sub No.—, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the parties to the above suit and are now in the possession of C. A. Turner, Esqr., the receiver appointed in the above suit.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1891, at 3-30 p.m.,

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or garden ground situate at Chimboor in the village of Dewnoor, fronting on the north side of Trombay Road, in the Tanna Zilla, in the Registration sub-district of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 31,230 square yards, be the same little, more or less and bounded as follows:—On the east by the vacant ground of Shapoorjee Pestonjee, on the west by a passage called Gavan, on the north by Government vaccant land and on the south by the road leading from Trombay to Bombay, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Koth of the said village under survey No.—, Sub. No.—, and were formerly in the occupation of the parties to this suit and are now in the possession of Charles Agnew Turner, Esqr., the receiver appointed in this suit.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1891, at 4 p.m.,

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Cutch Mandvi outside the Fort Walls of the Mandvi Fort, and outside the Katha Walla Gate, admeasuring 2,456 square Gaz, be the same little, more or less, and bounded on the east by the Temple and ground of shri Bhagwat Vatsata, and known as Chobas Templer, on the west by the Wada or property of Sha Goolalchund Mansing, on the north by the Wada or property of Thucker Thakersey Roopsey, and on the south by the Wada or property of the said Sha Goolalchand Mansing and the property of H. H. The Rao of Cutch, between which there is the passage to the above property together with several houses, chawls, rooms, wells and Dellas built and erected on the said piece of land and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the parties to this suit through their agent Khutri Vallabhjee Madhowjee and which said premises are now in the possession of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the receiver appointed in this suit, by his agent Khoja Rasidbhai Premji.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1891, at 4-30 p.m.,

LOT No. 4.

All that the Right, Title and Interest of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed as the heirs and representatives of the late Khulfanbhai Dumani, who was the assignee of a mortgage in possession under a Ghass Girana mortgage of the said property according to the Law of Cutch Mandvi of all that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Mandvi, in the Lakhasar Chowk, containing by admeasurement 190 Square Gaj, be the same little, more or less and bounded as follows:—on the east by the Public Road, on the west by the property of Mehta Sewdas, on the north by the Public Road and on the south by the property of Datoobhai Ibrahim, together with the dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, which said premises were formerly in the possession of the parties to this suit through their agent, Khutri Vullubhji Madhowji, and are now in the possession of Charles Agnew Turner, Esqr., the receiver appointed in this suit, by his agent, Khoja Rasidbhai Premji.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1891, at 5 p.m.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Moondia, in Cutch, containing by admeasurement 184 square gaj, be the same little, more or less and bounded as follows. —On the east by the public road, called the Karai Fallia, on the west by the property of Khoja Tharia Powani, on the north by a private passage, and on the south by the property of Soni Ratna Dyal, together with the two houses and other buildings standing thereon, which said premises were formerly in the possession of the parties of this suit by their agent, Mahomad Mooraj, and are now in the possession of Charles Agnew Turner, Esqr., the receiver appointed in this suit by his agent, Khoja Rasidbhai Premji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Solicitors for the said receiver, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF A VILLAGE KNOWN AS THE VILLAGE OF KEROLE.

Under instructions from Her Highness Kama Bai Saheb Raje Shirke, daughter of His Highness Malhar Rao, the late Gaekwar of Baroda, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Dhanbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Nusservanjee Cama, and by virtue of the power contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 14th day of April, 1886, and a deed of further charge, dated 3rd day of September, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1891, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following village of Kerole:—

All that village or plot of ground situate in the district of Trombay, in the Talooka of Salsette, Zillah Tannah, in the registration district of Tannah, commonly known as the village of Kerole, containing by admeasurement six hundred and forty-eight acres, two roods and thirty six poles, less the land taken up by Government under Act X of 1870 for the Tansa Water Works, being the aggregate measurement of divers descriptions of land, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the parts of the villages of Ghaut and Kooper, on the west by the portions of the villages of Coorla, Assumpay, and Chandoorlee, on the north by the village of Powai, and on the south by the unoccupied Government swamp grounds, together with all bungalows, houses, out-houses, buildings, commons, yards, gardens, compounds, gullies, walls, wells, bael fruit and other trees, shrubs, sapplings, mounds, woods, underwoods, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq., Solicitor to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT GHORUPDEO ROAD, formerly known as the Blue Mill and now known by the name of the Lalajee Mill.

Under the orders of C. A. Turner, Esq., Special Commissioner appointed in suit No. 443 of 1891, in the High Court, Bombay, the above property, which consists of a piece of land admeasuring 10,995 square yards more or less, held on lease for a term of 999 years from the 1st day of January, 1882, at a monthly rent of Rs. 65, and of mill buildings and all plant and machinery thereon or thereto appertaining, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, at the rooms of Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co., at 3 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of November, 1891, unless previously disposed of by private sale. Particulars of the property can be seen on application at the Auctioneers, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. or from Messrs. Little Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the vendor, or at their office at the Old Secretariat, where also, or at the Auctioneers' rooms, on and after the 15th instant, a copy of the conditions of sale may be obtained.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, October 13th, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 12.

OUR report, under Saturday evening's date, contained all the commercial and financial news to hand by wire from Europe and America since Friday; and as the Banks, Stock, Share, and Freight Markets have been entirely closed to-day, and the Produce Markets partially so, for the Dasera holidays, we have little news to chronicle in this column this evening,

COTTON has remained steady in tone at previous rates, but transactions have been upon only a small scale. Only 100 bales of Nugger, at Rs. 158 have been taken for export; while the Mills have bought 950 bales, consisting of 750 Karanja, at Rs. 166-7½; 150 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 171; and 100 Morvi, at Rs. 170-2 per candy.

The official weather and crop telegrams published to-day report the weather bright, with no sign of rain over the whole of the Cotton area, except at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, where rain had been general over the district, and had, this morning, every appearance of a continued fall, and where the Cotton crop prospects had, consequently, much improved. In the Bengal circle, the plants were showing bolls at Agra; at Delhi, they were doing well; at Beawar, they still required more rain; and from Cawnpore, the report of serious damage from too much rain is repeated. In the Oomrawattee circle, the flowering of the plants was advanced and bolls were appearing; the only exception being Nagpore, where excessive rain had seriously damaged the crop. No fresh news is to hand from Broach, but no further rain had apparently fallen in that district since the middle of last week; nor had any more been registered in any district of the Dhollera circle, this morning's report from all being that the Cotton plants were flourishing.

WHEAT.—This market has been firm again today; but transactions have been upon a limited scale, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been done in this market, the tone of which has been steady. *Linseed* has advanced half-an-anna per cwt., to Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 6-14-0 per cwt., but other kinds are unaltered in value.

The Reciepts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	173	bales.
Wheat	24,035	cwt.
Linseed	2,656	"
Rapeseed	922	"
Gingelly	706	"
Ground Nuts	2,608	"
Castorseed	5,086	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCT. 11.

10 p.m.	81·0

MONDAY, OCT. 12.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	87·0
4 p.m.	86·3

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 3rd October, 1891, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	77,000	1,22,000	4,000	2,03,000
Or per mile of Railway	167	264	9	440
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	8,54,599	12,13,392	47,289	21,15,280
Total for 14 weeks	9,31,599	13,35,392	51,289	23,18,280
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	83,878	1,01,879	2,644	1,99,901
Per mile of Ry do.	182	226	6	414
Total to corresponding date do.	10,48,935	10,70,284	43,151	21,62,370

Increase for the week .... Rs. 12,099
Do. to date .... " 1,55,910

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindh-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 3rd October, 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	95,000	2,40,000	4,000	3,39,000
Or per mile of railway	57	144	2	203
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	12,95,441	28,34,971	60,400	41,90,812
Total for 14 weeks.	13,90,441	30,74,971	64,400	45,29,812
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	93,736	1,68,600	3,499	2,65,835
Per mile of Ry do.	56	101	2	159
Total to corresponding date do.	13,45,874	18,73,852	62,202	32,81,928

Increase for the week .... Rs. 73,165
Do. to date .... " 12,47,884

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 3rd October, 1891.)

DESCRIPTION	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	28,133	34,427	..	6,294	38,774	..
Goods	25,582	20,018	5,564	..	1,17,250	..
Other earnings	2,208	1,366	842	..	18,035	..
Weekly total	55,923	55,811	112	..	..	..
Aggregate	8,16,142	6,42,033	..	..	1,74,109	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 11th October, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·843
Temperature of the Air	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·6
Dew Point	71·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·671
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·5
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, E, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	361
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·03
" year	77·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th October	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Moulmein Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th October, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	..
Teheran	12	12	19	2	41
Suez	12	2	45 p.m.	..	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 12th October, 1891.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	34	..	6
" Kurrachee	..	6	..	2
" Madras	..	25	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

JENNINGS—HODGETON—Sept 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Beckenham, Surg W E Jennings, IMS, 6th Bombay Cavalry, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of late J Hodgeton, Shipowner, Shanghai, and of Mrs D Mackenzie, Glenesk, Cator-road, Sydenham.

PERREAU—TEESDALE—Sept 16, at the church of St. Lawrence, Effingham, Col Perreau, Bengal S C, late Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, to Julia, daughter of late J M Teesdale, of The Lodge, Effingham.

DEATHS.

CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM—Sept 18, at Powis-square, W Emily, widow of Maj D Cunninghame-Graham, late Political Resident at Kolapore, and daughter of late Brigadier Malcolm McNeill.

DARLINGTON—Sept 18, at Netherwood, Ilkley, J Darlington, JP, KL, KCt, aged 83.

DAVIS—Sept 18, at Upper Porchester-street, Cambridge-square, Elizabeth Mary Stark, widow of W D Davis, late Madras Civil Service, and last surviving daughter of late Rev R Morehead, DD, aged 75.

HARVEY—Sept 16, at Pavilion-square, Scarborough Lieut-Colonel E Harvey, late of 10th Bengal Cavalry, aged 77.

PENROSE—Sept 17, at West Hampstead, Anne Jane widow of Lieut H Penrose, Ordnance Department, Bombay Presidency, aged 59.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUNK—October 12, at Victoria Road, Byculla, the wife of Henry R Dunk, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BATLIBOI—BHELI HOMJEE—October 12, at Girgaum, opposite the Albless Baug, Shirinbai, daughter of the late Mr. Limjee Jamsehedjee Batliboi, wife of Muncherjee Rustomjee Bheli Homjee, aged 26, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. Funeral will take place this morning at 9 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

APCAR—October 8, at 3, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of A T Apcar, of a daughter.

STEWART—October 9, at Calcutta, the wife of C A Stewart, of a daughter.

WOODWARD—October 7, at Karur, the wife of the Rev Edwin Woodward, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FRIER—CHANDLER—October 7, at St Matthias' Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev C Durham, D D, John Drummond Frier, M I M E, of Heathfield, Vaisarpadi, to Elizabeth (Elsie), eldest daughter of C Chandler, Esq, of Clapton, London, N E.

DEATH.

HADDOCK—October 6, at Bangalore, John Flood Haddock, late Executive Engineer, D P W, aged 69.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1891.

IT is a fact which must arrest attention that at a time when the question of the extension to other districts of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act of 1879, or of its amplification or modification, is under discussion, there should come from Sind an official plea for the application to that Province of the essential provision of the Act. The subject was brought to the notice of the Commissioner in Sind, Mr H. E. M. James, in a memorial presented to him a few days ago from the Mahomedans of the Hyderabad District. But before they touched upon their agrarian troubles the deputation recited the familiar plaint as to the backwardness of their community. The memorial reads like an echo of one that was presented to Lord Harris in his Guzerat tour last cold weather, and the answer given resembled the answer given on that occasion in its mingled practical good sense and sympathy. The Mahomedans of Sind, as of other parts of India, have not listened with sufficient attention to the stirring appeal that was lately addressed to them by that staunch friend of his race, the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (Mr. Mehdi Ali) of Hyderabad. Internecine jealousies, an undue subjection to the corrupt traditions of the moulvies, an indisposition to move with the times, and a willingness to let communities, not intellectually their superiors, get before them in the educational race—all these count for much in keeping the Mahomedans in a position inferior to their neighbours. It is perhaps the best testimony that could be given to the evenhanded impartiality with which the British Government keep the balance between races in India, that while the predecessor of the present Viceroy was accused by the Bengali Hindus of showing undue favour to Mahomedans, the Mahomedans of Sind hint in no uncertain terms that Government, in distributing their patronage, are a great deal more unmindful than they ought to be of the claims of the Mahomedans upon their consideration. Mr. James not only rebuts this insinuation, but he quotes a good deal of evidence from district officers to show that if the Mahomedans have anything to complain of it is their own fault. They will not help themselves, says one witness. The Hindu will toil like a slave to acquire education; the Mahomedan, after having indolently learned just to read and write, considers himself aggrieved if the clever and well-educated Brahmin is preferred before him. One district officer after owning a distinct preference for Mahomedans, as being more honest, more in touch with the zemindars and ryots, and better adapted for out-of-door work, says that his only reason for not employing more of them is that qualified Mahomedans are scarce. Everybody, in fact, seems to recognize the advantage of employing more Mahomedans, but the standard of the service must not be reduced in order that an artificial ratio between officials of the two races may be maintained. If there were any doubt as to the cause of the numerical inequality between them in the public service it disappears when an inquiry is made into their relative representation in the professions. When it can be pointed out that in Hyderabad, the ancient capital of Sind, there is not a single Mahomedan pleader, there is little need to ask why so few of the race are to be found in Government service. It is not the fault of Government at any rate that amongst nearly a hundred and twenty Subordinate Judges in the Bombay Presidency there is not a single Mahomedan, and that there is only one on the subordinate bench in Sind.

This, however, is a digression, though an important one, from the subject with which we set out. The Mahomedans of Sind complain not only that they are left behind in the race for public appointments, but that their lands and possessions are gradually passing away from them into the hands of Hindu usurers. Something of the same kind, it has lately been complained with new insistance, is occurring in the Punjab, where the increasing indebtedness of the respectable landholders, and the facilities for dispossessing them which the British courts give to the creditor, are bringing about serious economic and social results. Let us see, however, what is happening in Sind. Mr. James, on the strength of statistics which he has obtained from various districts, asserts that the sales of land by Mahomedans to Hindus are increasing, and that there is a certain amount of foundation in the complaint that the zemindari landed estates are gradually being dissolved. After their estates have once been cleared from their difficulties by Government they are again falling into insolvency. Not that even here there is an unmixed evil. The land that the zemindars have parted with has come into the hands, in some cases, of large Hindu proprietors, who make good landlords and who are improving their properties. Besides this, a class of small cultivators of both races is coming into existence, whom Mr. James, by a process of somewhat free analogy, likens to the peasant proprietors of France. Still, the old families are descending in the scale, partly through their own improvidence and carelessness—causes over which no Government can have no control—but partly through causes which are distinctly within reach of Government intervention. The most well-to-do amongst them must borrow money at times, either to advance to his tenants or to pay the Government assessment. Once in the toils of the Bunnia the zemindar is a lucky man if he escapes from them with his patrimony intact. One officer in Sind has spoken of the zemindar class as mere stewards of Bunnia's—estate-mortgagors, we suppose, whom the mortgagees suffer to remain in possession, and to extract from the land just as much as is necessary to pay interest upon the encumbrance. Here, of course, the economic phenomena with which we were familiar in the Deccan and which has by no means disappeared from thence or from other parts of the Presidency, repeats itself. And the complaints and the arguments which these phenomena have always evoked also re-appear. The stern justice of the British law courts, taking the sowcar's bond, and doing for the sowcar what Shylock if he had had the power would have done for himself, is as reprehensible in Mr. James's eyes as it is in others. His plain-speaking may not please everyone, but such a set of circumstances were bound to provoke some such criticisms and suggestions as his.

The story of the indebted zemindar's woes scarcely needs to be retold. He goes to the Bunnia, borrows on a running account at two or three per cent. per mensem, and takes small thought of the fines for nonpayment to date, or of the appalling burden that compound interest must ultimately lay upon his back unless he punctually discharges every condition in the bond. These things happen, and then the Bunnia takes a new bond for principal, interest, and penalties, and gets the court to decree upon it. This would be the most natural and the most proper thing in the world if one presumption could be admitted—the presumption that the bond tells all that is to be told about the debt, that it is *bona fide* evidence of a *bona fide* transaction, that it represents a bargain freely and knowingly entered into on one side, and honestly concluded on the other. But presumptions such as these, which would be perfectly safe in England, are perfectly unsafe in India, and their unreality vitiates the civil procedure of the British courts in this country, and turns into an engine of oppression procedure which has been adopted with the best of motives, and in the original belief that it assured the purest justice to all parties concerned. But as a matter of fact it does not, and Mr. James, with more candour than novelty, unhesitatingly declares it to be "the worst feature of the British administration of India." The remedy which he proposes may be easily anticipated. First, he suggests that possibly good may be done by enforcing Section 320 and the succeeding sections of the Civil Procedure Code into Sind. These provisions, it will be remembered, empower the Local Government to declare that in any prescribed area the execution of decrees for the sale of immoveable property shall be transferred to the Collector. The Collector, in that case, though he would have no power to vary the terms of the decree, would be empowered to postpone the sale, or to raise the amount of the decree by leasing or mortgaging. This would in many cases postpone, if it did not altogether prevent, alienation, but as the decrees themselves would be unaffected by the change of procedure the Bunnia's exorbitancy would still be the dominant factor in the situation. To do away with that Mr. James boldly suggests that the people of Sind should go straight to Government and ask them to make the two principal sections of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act of general application. This is a proposal upon which both the Government of Bombay and the Supreme Government must by this time be in a position to pronounce their judgment, for the working of the Act of 1879 and the necessity of extending its operation into other districts have lately been very carefully enquired into. We will not anticipate the answer of Government to a singularly outspoken address, but if they are content with the results that have been shown in Sind and in the Punjab—to say nothing of districts nearer home—of the present procedure the reason for their contentment should be stated. It is hard for a class like the Sind zemindars to be threatened with dissolution without having had it satisfactorily explained to them why it would be such a very bad thing to attempt to do anything to help them.

IF the *Times* be correctly informed, a treaty of alliance and friendship between Russia and France has been agreed to, and is about to be signed. If this should turn out to be the case, the world will be able to estimate at its just value the oft-repeated asseverations that a treaty between France and Russia was not necessary, because the interests of the two Powers are so identical that any writing on the subject would interfere with the free play of the affection which springs out of the recognition of common interests. No hint is given as to whether the Treaty about to be entered into is offensive, or defensive, or both, nor is anything said as to the specific objects contemplated by the alliance. Lord Palmerston used to make great fun of those who are given to imagining that an alliance between States is equivalent to a matrimonial alliance, in which the two parties take each other for better, for worse. An alliance according to that experienced Foreign Minister means an agreement between two or more Powers for certain defined and limited purposes. On all outside the limits prescribed, the Powers may be friends, but are not necessarily allies. It is to be doubted whether the mob of gentlemen who a few months ago were writing so much at their ease about the guarantee for universal peace which they saw in the renewal of the Triple Alliance, had a clear comprehension of Lord Palmerston's doctrine on the subject of alliances. It is necessary to pay quite as much attention to what is excluded from Treaties of alliance and friendship as to the provisions which actually find their place in such documents. It will probably be found that the treaty of which the signature is now said to be imminent, does not go beyond the understanding arrived at during the visit of Admiral Gervais to Cronstadt. The convention, supposed to have been entered into between that officer and certain Russian Ministers was believed to provide for military and naval action by both Powers in case either were attacked by the Triple Alliance. It is probable that the parties to the Dual Alliance will follow the example set by the Powers forming the Triple Alliance in confining the terms of the Treaty to provisions for common defence in case of attack. If this be so, the new Treaty will be as much a guarantee of peace as the Triple Alliance. It is proverbially difficult to get a council of war to fight. Something of a similar difficulty attends the councils of allies who are rarely prepared for action at the same moment. The *Times'* Paris correspondent, a fortnight ago, set forth the reasons which in the opinion of European statesmen make the understanding between Russia and France a steadying factor in the political situation. Russia is not ready for war, and therefore will not of herself do anything to precipitate a crisis. France, sure of an ally if she waits, will not run the risk of losing valuable co-operation by going to war before her ally is ready. The consciousness that war will not be sprung at a moment's notice upon the Central Powers will prevent them from taking any rash resolution. The *Times* speaks of this new Russo-French Treaty as involving danger to Great Britain. It is necessary, says the leading journal, to guard our interests with redoubled vigilance, a phrase which appears to imply that there has been some lack of vigilance; which is rather hard upon Lord Salisbury. The Dual Alliance has been called into existence by the supposed necessity of providing against the dangers created for France and Russia individually by the Triple Alliance. It seems to be going out of our way to assume that those two Powers in combining their forces to confront three possible enemies have any desire to force England to range herself on the side of the latter.

THE report of the proceedings of the annual general meeting of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute gives an explanation of the alterations which are now being carried out in the building. It appears that, owing to decreased membership and diminishing receipts, it has become necessary to provide a new source of revenue. Thus the ground floor is being converted into shops, which the directors have let, or hope to let, to suitable tenants. There seems no reason why tenants should not be obtained, for the site is not at all objectionable for the purpose, and the tenants will doubtless be able to do brisk business. But it certainly does not speak well for the general public of Bombay that it should be necessary for the directors to resort to extraneous sources of income of this description. There ought to be no reason why the Institute should not be self-supporting. We notice that Government has exempted the institute from income-tax, and that some of the members who attended the annual meeting proposed the postponement of this project, and that a statement of the financial position of the Institute for the past three years be circulated, so that members might see "what is required to put the finances on a sound basis." The honorary directors rather than the members are best acquainted with its position, and what is immediately necessary for its financial well-being, but the members might have been called together specially to discuss ways and means. To expect spontaneous action from miscellaneous members would be to hope for that which is without precedent in India. But it is apparent that some prompt and courageous effort must be put forward to save the Institute from practical collapse. It cannot be denied that it is about as unattractive as well can be. The premises are dull from want of renovation, ill-lighted, stiflingly hot, and the furniture and fittings are heavy in appearance, as well as in weight. Members may recognise these facts readily enough, and those of them who have generously disposed wealthy friends would achieve distinction if they could but induce them to offer the directors a sum of money sufficiently large to enable them first to make the Institute bright and attractive, and then to abandon the shops and utilise the space more appropriately for the delectation of the members. Subsidiary attractions seem to have been entirely lost sight of. At Edinburgh for instance, billiard-tables have been provided, and elsewhere there are outdoor and indoor amusements other than chess and draughts. At the Sassoon Institute there was room for billiards and other games before the shops were made. A Mechanics' Institute need not be a purely literary concern.

CAPTAIN MAURICE BEAN, I.M., who has been appointed Port Officer of Bombay, took charge of his new appointment yesterday from Captain R. D. Paget-Jones, who has been acting since the death of the late Sir Henry Morland. Captain Paget-Jones left last night for Madras to take command of the I. M. S. Clive, which sailed from Bombay on Friday for Madras, under the command of Captain B. P. Creagh, who will on arrival of the vessel will join his new appointment as Port Officer of Madras.

THE Collector of Surat, Mr. Lely, has instituted a "Local Show of Arts and Crafts," at Surat, which will be opened on the 12th proximo, as a reference to our advertisement columns will show. It is the first of its kind in the town, and we hope it may be a success. There are many local industries, both beautiful and curious, which are almost unknown to the general public, and the choicest specimens will be exhibited at the show. It would be a good opportunity for those interested in such matters from a mercantile point of view to see what can be done with the products in Europe. The general design of the silks and embroideries and other manufactures is as yet unspoiled, and the committee wishes to keep them free from questionable European patterns. It is because the productions are of real mercantile value that the committee has been emboldened to institute this little Exhibition, and it is by introducing them to the general public that the show is likely to be of great use to the trade of the town. A reference to our advertisement columns will give all information to intending visitors.

IN the final tie in the Quetta Polo Tournament the Durham Light Infantry team, during a well-contested game made four goals to three by the Station team, and consequently the Durhams are the winners of the Cup and the tournament.

IT is stated that the families of Tikendrajit and the other Princes of Manipur who have been sentenced by the British Court will be removed from Manipur to Sylhet.

THE Marwaris of Calcutta are said to have trustworthy agents in Kabul, and in several towns in Central Asia, and a rumour prevails among these that war between Russia and England is imminent. It is these Calcutta Marwaris who predicted the amount of the Government loan before the last Financial Statement was out.

THE British Consul at Suez telegraphed to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, some time since, that the steamer *Akbar*, of Bombay, had arrived at Suez with a lascar on board, who had been picked up some distance out at sea in a very exhausted condition, and who said he had been thrown overboard from the steamer *Johannesberger* from Middlesborough for Madras and Calcutta. On the *Johannesberger* arriving there lately, the police made inquiries, and were informed that a man was missed after leaving Suez, where the steamer only remained half an hour, but he deserted by jumping into a bumboat. The man was said to have been sent on here by the steamer *Alan Sinclair*, but nothing has been seen of him.

GOVERNMENT has been applied to for the provision of a free passage home by one of the transports to an employee of the Madras High Court who is the son of a Colonel of the Army, and who has now, after a service of eight years, been declared by a Medical Board as unfit for further work, on the ground that the employee has no relatives in India and no ostensible means of support, his pension under the Military Fund having ceased when he had attained his majority.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. PARNELL'S FUNERAL.

IMPOSING CEREMONY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Thousands of people viewed the coffin containing the remains of the late Mr. Parnell.

The coffin was subsequently removed and placed in a hearse, and the funeral *cortege*, which extended several miles long, started from the City Hall to Glasnevin. As the mournful procession wound its way through the streets it offered a spectacle of unprecedented solemnity. Surrounding the hearse were the colleagues of Mr. Parnell. After them the Mayors, Members of the Municipal bodies of Dublin and Cork and elsewhere, and deputations from several National League branches, and from other societies and bands following them alternately and playing funeral marches. The route was packed with people, many of whom had come in special trains from all parts of Ireland. The *cortege* reached Glasnevin Cemetery at 5 o'clock in the evening (yesterday) and a surging crowd was collected at its gates, where several scuffles took place. The coffin was deposited on a platform, after which people with uncovered heads reverently filed off before it. The service was impressive and concluded in moonlight.

THE VACANT LEADERSHIP IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Conservative press favours the idea of Mr. Balfour being offered the leadership of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Smith.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

HESITATION OF THE FRENCH.

PARIS, Oct. 12.

The time for receiving the applications for the new Russian loan of £20,000,000 has been extended for a week in France. This action is regarded as indicating an unexpected hesitation on the part of the French to subscribe to the loan, which is ignored in London.

ACCIDENT TO THE INDIAN MAIL TRAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A collision occurred near Brindisi between the train conveying the Indian mails and a stationary goods train. One man has been injured.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 10th inst.

THE MUSHKAFF VALLEY RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

Avoiding the worst parts of the Bolan, all the bridge and tunnels on the new line of railway up the Mushkaff Valley are to be made wide enough to take a double line of rails.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF RUSSIAN TURKISTAN.

The Governor-General of Russian Turkistan has crossed the Alai.

Latest news report that special importance is attached to the recent exploration of the Pamirs; and this appears to show that Mr. Charles Eliot, of the English Embassy at St. Petersburg, is with him. It is not known what the object of the journey is.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING, (POONA).

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

The local meeting, in connection with the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, commenced to-day; and will be concluded on Saturday next. Only one match, the "Champion Contest for British Soldiers," was shot off. The wind was blowing strong and therefore no good top scores were made. Major-General Blundell, commanding the Poona District, accompanied with his staff, was present. Only three corps competed, namely, the Worcester, the Lancashire Fusiliers, and the Poona Volunteers. No native regiment competed, as the competitions for the British and Natives were different. Considerable changes were made in the ranges as several ranges have been divided and made distinct by planting out rows of trees. The new pattern canvas target has been placed in lieu of the old iron one. The canvas target was first introduced in this country by the Calcutta Volunteers, and it has now been adopted by the Regulars. The target is two inches longer than the ordinary one. In Match 9, the "Champion Contest," the following top scores were made:—At 200 yards.—Major Rainsford, Worcester Regiment 28 points; Lance-Corporal Lambert and Private Cruise, Worcester Regiment, 26 points each; and Sergeant-Major Murray, Lancashire Regiment, 26 points. At 500 yards.—Sergeant Campbell, Lancashire Regiment, 37 points; Drummer Miles, Worcester Regiment, 33 points; and Sergeant Crapper, Lancashire Regiment, 33 points.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Oct. 11.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna arrived here from Bombay this evening.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 11.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 12.

Mail steamer Peshawur from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1-4 11-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	94¾
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅞
4½ per cent. „	74⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	44 13-16

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 12.

The Commission resumed its sitting on Sunday, when his Highness's cross-examination, by Mr. Inverarity, was proceeded with.

Q.—Did your Highness instruct Abid to send Mr. Jacob a telegram in these words: "Nizam ordered you not to leave Simla till further orders. Diamond all right?"

A.—I have no recollection of it.

Mr. Inverarity here stated that the date of this telegram was 30th April, 1891.

Q.—Abid went to Ootacamund about the middle of June, did he not?

A.—He went to Ootacamund this year, but I cannot remember the month.

Q.—Whilst he was away did your Highness communicate with Mr. Jacob through Ramchunder Rao?

A.—Yes; Ramchunder used to write and send the communication.

Q.—Did your Highness tell Abid to let Mr. Jacob know that Ramchunder would communicate with him in Abid's absence.?

A.—I may, perhaps, have given such an order. Ramchunder used to write when Abid was not here.

Q.—Did Ramchunder Rao read to your Highness any telegrams from Mr. Jacob?

A.—If they were of importance he did so. Those of no importance he did not read.

Mr. Inverarity here called upon to produce telegrams from Mr. Jacob to Ramchander Rao of the 20th June, 1891.

Mr. Woodroffe next said that the notice to produce does not specify any letters or telegrams by date or description. He has not got the telegram here, but has sent orders to have a search made first.

Mr. Inverarity then put in a copy of the defence's general notice to produce, dated 21st September last, marked Exhibit IV. for the defence.

Q.—Are drafts of replies sent to Mr. Jacob by telegram's kept amongst your Highness's papers?

A.—Those that were necessary to keep were kept. There is no special *duftar* for keeping them.

Mr. Inverarity then called for a draft of the telegram of the 20th June, 1891, from Ramchunder Rao to Mr. Jacob.

Mr. Woodroffe here made some reply as before as to the production.

Mr. Inverarity called also for the telegram, dated the 25th June, 1891, from Mr. Jacob to Ramchunder Rao.

Mr. Woodroffe replied as before, adding that so far as he is aware no such telegram exists.

Mr. Inverarity next called also for a draft of the telegram from Ramchunder to Mr. Jacob, dated the 25th June, 1891.

Mr. Woodroffe replied that he will have a search made for it.

Mr. Inverarity asked for a draft of the telegram from Ramchunder Rao to Mr. Jacob, dated the 26th June, 1891.

Mr. Woodroffe said he has the draft or a copy of it, and will produce it when it has been found.

Mr. Inverarity called for a telegram from Mr. Jacob to Ramchunder Rao, dated the 27th June, 1891.

Mr. Woodroffe said they have not got such a telegram.

Q.—Did your Highness direct Ramchander to telegraph to Mr. Jacob these words: "Nizam ordered me to wire to you the following words:—To-day offices closed, to-morrow they will be opened, so money will be remitted to you day after to-morrow?"

Mr. Inverarity said this is the telegram of the 26th June, 1891, of which he has called for the draft?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Mr. Jacob reply in these words: "Please don't send the money here. Would be of no use. Remit it to the Bengal Bank, Calcutta, to my credit I will pay it from there and get the stone."

Mr. Woodroffe objected, and Mr. Inverarity said that this is the telegram of the 27th June, which he has called for.

A.—Yes, such a telegram did come. Ramchunder read it to me, as far as I remember.

Q.—Were the orders your Highness gave the Minister about sending the 23 lakhs to Calcutta written or verbal?

A.—As far as I remember, verbal, because it is usual to send verbal orders.

Q.—By whom did your Highness send these verbal orders regarding the 23 lakhs?

A.—I sent them through Sharffoodeen.

Q.—Did the Minister know that your Highness was thinking of buying a diamond for 46 lakhs?

A.—When.

Q.—Did he know it before the diamond arrived at Calcutta?

A.—Afterwards.

Q.—How long afterwards?

A.—A few days.

Q.—Your Highness stated in your examination-in-chief that you first sent your Minister orders regarding the transactions before the diamond arrived in Calcutta. What were the orders you gave the Minister before the diamond arrived in Calcutta?

A.—I don't remember giving orders before the diamond arrived in Calcutta. I gave an order after it arrived. Perhaps I made a mistake in my examination-in-chief. My meaning was that it was after the diamond had arrived.

Q.—Then the Minister first came to know that your Highness was thinking of buying for 46 lakhs when you sent the first order?

A.—Yes; he knew it from that.

Q.—Did he say anything to you on the subject?

A.—Do you mean about providing the money or about the price?

Q.—About the purchase or the price?

A.—He told me that Mr. Jacob had fixed the price too high, and that he (the Minister) was informed by a trustworthy authority that the diamond could easily be got for 21 lakhs of Government rupees. From that time what the Minister said impressed me. From what Mr. Jacob had said it appeared to me that although the value of the diamond was higher, still, since there was no purchaser, it could be got for 46 lakhs; and from the Minister I heard it could be got for a lower price. A jeweller had also told me that it could be got for 25 lakhs. From that time I formed the intention that the diamond should be allowed to come, but I would not take it.

Q.—Was this communication between your Highness and the Minister a personal one.

A.—No.

Q.—Was it in writing.

A.—As far as I recollect it was not in writing.

Q.—Who made it to your Highness?

A.—Sharffoodeen.

Q.—Was that before the 23 lakhs had been sent to Calcutta?

A.—At that very time, I think.

Q.—Was it the same day that your Highness sent the order to remit the money?

A.—I think it was not that day.

Q.—Does your Highness remember the date?

A.—One or two days after I sent the order to have the money remitted.

Q.—Did your Highness take any steps to prevent the money being remitted to Calcutta.

Mr. Woodroffe here objected that this question assumes that the money was remitted from Hyderabad to Calcutta.

A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you send an order to the Minister that the money was not to be paid to Mr. Jacob's credit?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you tell the Minister that you had changed your mind and did not intend to take the diamond in any event?

A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did your Highness write or wire to Mr. Jacob that you had changed your mind, and that it was no use his bringing the diamond?

A.—I did not. The diamond had already come from England and the 23 lakhs had already been paid into one bank, and I thought that in accordance with the original agreement the diamond should be allowed to come. Therefore I did not stop Mr. Jacob.

Q.—Did the Resident have an interview with your Highness regarding the purchase of this diamond?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was that on the 12th July?

A.—I can't remember the date. It was about two months ago.

Mr. Inverarity then had the telegram from Abid to Mr. Jacob of the 14th July read to his Highness, in which Mr. Jacob was reminded that the transaction was "*passand* or *na passand*."

Q.—Was your Highness's interview with the Resident before the sending of that telegram?

A.—I don't remember exactly. It may have been.

Q.—What took place at the interview between your Highness and the Resident?

A.—Matters passing between myself and the Resident are State secrets, but in this case I do not think there is any harm in my saying this much. The Resident on account of his wishing me well and his friendship for me drew my attention to the state of the treasury, and pointed out the fear there was of a famine.

Q.—Were these observations of the Resident made with reference to the inadvisability of spending so large a sum as 46 lakhs of rupees on a diamond?

A.—I do not know. He only mentioned those two matters.

Q.—Did not the Resident mention that he had heard your Highness was bent to purchase a diamond for 46 lakhs?

A.—Yes; he did.

Q.—Did not the Resident say that it was inadvisable for your Highness so spend to much money on a diamond. I do not remember that there was such a conversation. As far as I remember it never did take place.

Q.—Did the Resident express no opinion as to the inadvisability of your Highness spending so large a sum on a diamond?

A.—As far as I remember the Resident's idea was probably this; that in connection with the two matters he had mentioned such a purchase would be unreasonable.

Q.—Did the Resident give your Highness to understand that such was his idea?

A.—I think that would be so.

Q.—Did you at the close of that interview understand that the Resident disapproved of your spending 46 lakhs on a diamond?

(Mr. Woodroffe here objected to the question as assuming a state of facts not appearing on the evidence.)

A.—I cannot say that, but I think that the purport of what he said was that in the present state of affairs such a purchase would be unreasonable.

Q.—And your Highness thought so at the close of that interview?

A.—Yes.

Q.—At the close of the interview your Highness knew, did you not, that the Resident wished you should not spend 46 lakhs on a diamond?

A.—I was not thinking that, but I thought what I have said before.

Q.—Did the Resident ask you at that interview to assure him that you would not buy the diamond?

A.—As far as I remember it was not; but I assured him that I would not buy it.

Q.—How long did the interview last?

A.—About fifteen minutes more or less.

Q.—Was any one else present at that interview?

A.—No one.

Q.—Did your Highness at this interview tell the Resident that you had made up your mind some-time before not to buy the diamond?

A.—No, not at that time.

Q.—Had you any other interview with the Resident on the subject of the diamond?

A.—I think not.

Q.—Did the Resident tell you how he had heard you were thinking of buying a diamond for 46 lakhs?

A.—I don't remember his having done so.

Q.—Do you know whether your Highness's Minister had given him any information on the subject prior to your interview with the Resident?

A.—I do not recollect whether he had or not.

Q.—Your Highness stated that this interview was about two months ago—

Mr. Woodroffe here objected to the question as not giving fully all what his Highness said as to the doubt of the interview.

A.—I said more or less.

Q.—Was not the interview with the Resident some time before Mr. Jacob came to Hyderabad with the diamond?

A.—A few days before: not many.

Q.—Was not the interview nine days before Mr. Jacob showed you the diamond in Hyderabad?

A.—I don't remember exactly, but it was nine or ten days more or less.

Mr. Inverarity here directed his Highness's attention to the statement made by him in his examination-in-chief regarding the letter of the 14th July from Mr. Jacob to Abid.

Q.—Did your Highness instruct Abid to send a reply to that letter?

A.—I did not say anything. I have no recollection of having said anything about an answer.

Q.—Shortly before Mr. Jacob came to show the diamond, had he telegraphed for three days' leave to attend an auction at Hugetown?

A.—I think, he did.

Q.—Did Abid show you the telegram?

A.—I don't exactly remember. Perhaps, I may have seen it.

Q.—Did you instruct Abid to reply as follows:—"Telegram received. Regarding leave come at your leisure?"

A.—I probably did.

Q.—When your Highness saw the diamond you saw it was a finer diamond than you had ever seen before?

A.—I did not think that literally. This idea did not occur to me. I did not find it such a great thing in proportion to the boundless praise which Mr. Jacob had given of it.

Q.—As a matter of fact had your Highness ever seen a finer diamond than that?

A.—I had not seen such a big diamond, but if you speak of its brilliancy I have seen more brilliant ones, both large and small.

Q.—What was the next largest cut diamond your Highness had ever heard of before this one?

A.—I don't know that I have heard of one.

Q.—Has your Highness never heard of any celebrated diamonds?

A.—I have heard of other celebrated diamonds. I don't speak about the size.

Mr. Inverarity then drew his Highness's attention to the question of the size; and then asked

Q.—Your Highness has heard of the "Regent" or "Pitt" diamond?

A.—I don't know the name, but as regards the size Mr. Jacob told me that the "Imperial" diamond was the biggest.

Q.—Has your Highness ever heard of the "Regent" or "Pitt" diamond?

A.—I do not remember whether I have heard or not.

Q.—What are the celebrated diamonds of which your Highness has heard?

A.—I have heard of two or three, amongst them the "Kohinoor"; but I do not remember their names now.

Q.—Did Mr. Jacob tell your Highness that his diamond was heavier than the "Kohinoor"; that it weighed more putties?

A.—He did not specially mention the "Kohinoor," but said his diamond was larger than the diamond of the world.

Q.—When your Highness saw the diamond, was the size equal to what you expected?

Mr. Inverarity here asked that his Highness might be requested to answer "yes or no" to his question, and not to go into reasons for his answer.

A.—Mr. Jacob was from the first talking about the size, but for such a big diamond, such water and brilliancy as there should be and such as he had described.

Here Mr. Inverarity interposed and asked that his Highness will speak as to the size only.

A.—Yes; it was big.

Q.—Was the diamond without a flaw?

A.—As far as I remember there was no flaw.

The Commission here, at 5-40 p.m., adjourned till to-morrow, the 12th instant.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND'S adventures in the Pamir have, this week, caused many eyes to be turned to the "Roof of the World," and many thoughts to be concerned with what our friends, the Russian enemy, are doing in that direction. The question is in too early a stage to allow of the English papers writing upon it with knowledge and discrimination. Nevertheless, there have not been wanting comments more or less judicious, while the *Daily Graphic* has acted on Lord Salisbury's advice as to large maps, and has given a sketch of the high table-land which constitutes the Pamir proper and the contiguous countries. This morning's *Times*, as an example of the less judicious, contains an article from the pen of a contributor, known to be on the most friendly terms with the India Office: what he says may, ordinarily, be taken as a fairly accurate reflection of the India Office opinion. On the present occasion, however, this is hardly the case. The article is so bold, the conclusions to which it leads so tame, that it is impossible to avoid thinking that editorial supervision has been so rigorously applied as to have taken out all the bones, and thus to have caused the flabbiness which is so apparent. I say this with some confidence, as I have been making enquiries in certain influential circles. I find the feeling there is assuredly not of a careless or a casual character. On the contrary, the opinion strongly cherished is that events of a somewhat sensational character will follow the treatment to which Captain Younghusband has been subjected. So far as Russia is concerned, however, it is improbable that the situation will be allowed to become so serious or acute as to lead to a conflict. The correct reading of the political and diplomatic barometer indicates that prolonged negotiations will take place at St. Petersburg with, as a consequence, the Russian frontier being pushed further towards India, and our own position correspondingly advanced. Should the negotiations be enlivened by a Penjdeh incident there is a feeling of profound thankfulness that Captain Younghusband will act with more decision and firmness than did Sir Peter Lumsden, whose action had not a little to do with the scare of seven years ago. The contiguity of Gilgit to the Pamir and the strength of the garrison there, however, introduce an element in the affair which may well give the British officers on the frontier great confidence. Professor Vambery, as was expected of him, has favoured us with a communication from Buda-Pesth.

There is a doleful complaint from "An Indian Civilian" in this morning's *Times*. One of the covenanted nine hundred has, in long and mournful strain, asked the *Times* to beg for the prayers of the British people for himself and his brother Anglo-Indians who are in great trouble. The *Times* has taken the appeal so seriously to heart that, although it has not actually complied with the request it has published a leading article, in which it tells the wailing Anglo-Indian that, really, he is by no means so bad as he thinks he is: that, in fact, he has no more to complain of than have other people. "But," your readers will be asking, "What *is* the matter with this Indian Civilian?" Well, he has been eight years in India, has come home for a year's furlough, has mixed in society generally, and finds himself insufficiently appreciated, and his position and work in India wholly misunderstood. No summary can do justice to his complaint: it must be read from beginning to end to be fully appreciated. I do not know how it will strike others, but when I came to the end of the woeful story I could not help asking myself whether some enemy had not done this thing—some Caine, or Schwann, or other Radical globe-trotter. The outburst just borders on the ridiculous: whether the line is over-passed must be a matter of individual opinion. Antecedently, one would have said that such an effusion from a *pucka sahib* of a civilian was impossible. So far from himself and his work being insufficiently appreciated, the fact is that no workers, and no work have been so generously praised as have Indian Civilians and their successful administration. However, having wept with the unhappy one, having dropped my tear in sympathy with him, I pass this miserable, disillusioned man over to his compeers and to the Uncovenanted mercies of the many Anglo-Indians who will feel that the Covenanted Civilians get their full share of both praise and pudding. At the same time I must add that it is distinctly unkind of the *Times* to remind its correspondent that if he and his class have been charged with laziness, luxury, and loose morals they have to thank Sir Henry Cunningham, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and others for the evidence on which the opinion is based.

The Autumn Political Campaign has opened: Mr. John Morley fired the first shot at Cambridge on Monday. Mr. Morley is gradually getting rid of certain little eccentricities of movement on the platform which detracted somewhat from the effect of his public speaking. The pump handle action is gone, the clutch on his elbows has slackened, and there is more repose in his manner. I heard him deliver the opening speech of the Autumn Campaign at Cambridge on Monday, and what struck me more particularly was the difference in elocution between the right hon. gentleman and Lord Salisbury, whose Cambridge speech, earlier in the year, I had also the pleasure of hearing. The polished elocution of the Prime Minister is delightful to listen to; it is as nearly faultless as one can conceive. Indeed, I recollect none so fascinating except Mr. Bright's elocution, which had the added advantage of a voice of remarkable sweetness. One can hardly say that Mr. Morley is an impressive speaker yet, though to be sure few speeches read better than his on the following morning. It was expected that Mr. Morley would have something to say on the Agricultural Question in answer to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. But the member for Newcastle is not an agriculturist. He had no alternative suggestion to offer after wet-blanketting Sir Michael's proposal. This was that the landowners be advanced money by the State at a low rate of interest for the purpose of improving the cottages on their land. The candidates for agricultural constituencies present knew very well that Hodge would not trouble himself to ask where the money came from, so long as he got his cottage rebuilt or improved. And so it was found necessary to ignore Mr. Morley's objections to make State advances to landowners, and to hint that advances somehow would be made, and that the County Council would see that the landowners put no portion of the money into their own pockets.

The date of the dissolution of Parliament continues to be discussed, and Conservatives—more especially Conservative county members and candidates—are very anxious that it should not take place till after the harvest next year. They say that the labourers being more independent before the harvest would vote as they please, and this means that they would vote on the side against the parsons and the farmers. But after the harvest, with winter before them, it is thought that they would be less independent and more disposed to consider the comforts of coals and blankets. My own impression is that whether before or after the harvest they will vote for the candidate who has done most for them in their different districts. The candidate who has helped them to get allotments, who has given prizes for their flower shows, and who can watch a ploughing match as though it were the noblest contest on earth, is the man the rural labourers will vote for.

Your old Governor, now our new Postmaster-General, Sir James Fergusson, is thick-skinned enough to pass serenely, whatever term of office may be left for him, as the figurehead of the great fetching and carrying department. He will not be in the Cabinet, but good luck attends him so constantly that he is pretty sure sooner or later to land there. As the result of the contest for his seat as Parliamentary representative for North-East Manchester will be known before this reaches India, I need say nothing about it except that Manchester Liberals think they will win it. But obviously the Government feel that the seat is safer than is generally supposed, or that it would be easier to find a seat for Sir James elsewhere in the event of his defeat, than it would for any other of the Under-Secretaries eligible for the appointment. In not a few papers, some far from appreciative, remarks are being made at the marvellous good fortune which carries a somewhat dull and far from clever person from one excellent berth to another.

People are looking forward with more than ordinary interest to the meetings of the Liberal Federation at Newcastle next week. Need I say that there are all kinds of rumours in the air as to what the finishing touches of the programme will be. It will be the fighting programme. The new labour party are manœuvring to force the hands of the official chiefs on the Eight Hours Question. They are quite prepared to say that this is the price of their support at the general election. But as concession on this point would be hailed as another triumph for the New Unionists, to be followed by the capture of the Federation, I doubt very much whether the official chiefs will acquiesce. There is some talk of sanctioning a discussion on the subject in order that the New Unionists may be kept in good humour, and some informal understanding to that effect may be arrived at; but the wire-pullers of the Federation have quite made up their minds that there will be no discussion—not at any rate if they can block it. Mr. Hume and other Congressionists, who have been elected by local associations as delegates to the Federation, are devising plans to force Indian reform on the attention of the assembly. Officially, no action in this direction will, this year, be taken.

As this will probably be the last meeting of the Federation Mr. Gladstone will attend, his utterances will be weighed with great care. Some of his supporters are apprehensive of the effect on the Liberal party which a disclosure of his new Home Rule would have. And they would feel much easier in their minds if he said nothing about it. But on the other hand some most influential supporters are pressing for a disclosure—at least in outline. On the important point of the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament there has been no definite statement made. All that Mr. Gladstone has said on this point is to the effect that the retention of the Irish members would be tried as an experiment. Something more than this is expected. In this connection it is curious that Mr. Morley, at Cambridge, should have repeated his warning that if Home Rule were put into a secondary place in the programme, there would be a more disastrous split than even that of 1886. Evidently, there is a section within the party who would shelve Home Rule, and Mr. Morley has warned them.

The Indian Committee of the Congress of Hygiene have passed a resolution recommending that the proceedings of the Indian Section be published in a separate volume, uniform with the general transactions. It is also proposed to include in the special Indian volume a selection from the Indian papers read in the other sections, so as to increase the value and usefulness of the work. Copies of the complete transactions are to be sent to all members of the Congress, and it is hoped that in addition to this the Indian volume will be widely distributed in India. At a meeting of the Indian Committee on Wednesday a small sub-committee was appointed to assist the official editor in preparing the papers for publication. The total amount of contributions received from India for the Congress does not fall far short of £1,000.

Dr. A. Voelcker is so busy preparing his report on Indian Agriculture that he has been obliged to do without a holiday this year. He tells me that he hopes to complete his labours before Christmas. I hear that the Indian Section of the Society of Arts is desirous of securing Dr. Voelcker as one of the lecturers during the session of 1891. A description of his Indian visit could not fail to be both interesting and instructive. Judging from the papers already promised the next session of the Indian Section promises to be an exceptionally good one.

The October and January numbers of Mr. Grigg's *Journal of Indian Art* will be published together, the double issue being devoted to illustrations of the Prince of Wales's Indian presents. It will also contain pictures of Marlborough House and Sandringham, as well as portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Sir George Birdwood will furnish the letter-press. The special number will be ready by November, and it is likely to have a large sale as a Christmas publication.

Mr. Secretary Matthews never seems to be out of hot water, even when he believes that he is doing a good thing. He decided to shorten the life sentence of the American forger Austin Bidwell, in recognition of the latter's bravery in saving the life of a fellow-convict. Bidwell will be released from prison in five months. His friends, however, are demanding that he should be released at once, and as the public has forgotten all about the forgery, it is thought that Mr. Matthews is indulging in needless cruelty in detaining Bidwell in prison. But the forgery for which the convict is undergoing punishment was so skilfully carried out and was on so gigantic a scale that Mr. Matthews may well have hesitated before throwing open the prison doors. He has probably good reasons for withholding Bidwell's liberty five months longer.

There is one very melancholy chapter in the history of Bidwell's crime, when he and his confederates had obtained on forged bills over £100,000 from the Bank of England. Austin Bidwell, who was thought to be a wealthy American gentleman, married a young English girl. It was arranged that they should spend their honeymoon on the Continent. It was arranged also that the plunder be divided, and that the confederates should in different ways return to the States. On the morning before their last meeting one of the forged bills was sent by the Bank of England to Rothschilds with a request that a date be filled in, which it was supposed Rothschild's people had inadvertently omitted. Discovery of the forgery was then made. The police caught one of the forgers in the city, and the others were afterwards captured abroad. Austin Bidwell was taken in Cuba. When his wife discovered who he was she lost her senses and died.

It has been an immense relief to people interested in nitrate that the Chilian War is over and that Balmaceda can do no more mischief. Colonel North, who is really a remarkably clever man, appears to have steered a very saving course between the contending parties. And this, with his railway, and waterworks, and nitrate concerns can have been no easy task. It will be a little time yet before it can be ascertained what damage the nitrate interest has suffered, but this much may be said now that we are not likely to see another "boom" in nitrate shares for some time to come. Fortunate then are they who realised before the war.

It was thought that missionary enterprise was cooling down, or rather that the zeal of wealthy people to promote missionary effort abroad was not quite so warm as it might be. This, however, appears to have been a mistake. For the Church Missionary Society are sending out sixty-seven missionaries to different parts of India, Africa, and China. Obviously funds to a very considerable extent must be forthcoming, or the Church Society could hardly venture to send out so large a batch, if one may without irreverence use the word, of preachers and teachers. Nine are registered for Eastern Equatorial Africa, and we all hope that they will find their way out again. The larger number go to India and China. Let me suggest that the missionaries to China keep within hail of an English gun-boat.

The disclosures of corruption in Canada are so shameful that one feels a difficulty in believing them to be true. But true undoubtedly they are, and for a long time to come the less said in praise of statesmanship in the Dominion the better. In one instance an improper grant of £35,000 to a new railway company was made on the contractors paying £20,000 to the editor of a paper known to be the organ of Mr. Mercier, the Prime Minister of Quebec. Of this sum £10,800, was used to pay notes endorsed by the Prime Minister. More shocking revelations were never made, and it is suggested, reasonably enough, that the offering or receiving of bribes by ministers and officials should be made a highly penal offence and punished accordingly.

OF course, observes the *World*, the Austrian, Bavarian, and Prussian Autumn Manœuvres have been an unqualified success, according to the official reports; but competent experts have discovered grave defects in all the armies. There was least to criticise in Bavaria, and most in Austria. The incessant and irrepressible interference of the Emperor William in Prussia, and of the Archdukes in Austria, are the cause of the failures and blunders which are now being acrimoniously discussed in military circles abroad.

THE HYDERABAD CHLOROFORM COMMISSION.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

THE report of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission has been issued in a bulky volume, in which the operations of the Commission are minutely recorded. We published on Saturday the text of the preface from the pen of H. E Sir Asman Jah, which has been incorporated with the work, and now give the account of the clinical results and the practical conclusions which have been deduced from the experiments detailed in the report:—

CLINICAL RESULTS.

The system of note-taking in chloroform administration, now in force in the Afzulganj Hospital, has been developed very gradually since the completion of the experiments of the Commission. In the first 272 cases in which an accurate record of choloformisation was kept, the notes were taken by students. The average time to produce anæsthesia in these cases which include children and adults, was 3m. 44s. In 32·9 per cent. abolition of the corneal reflex, in 16·8 per cent. stertorous breathing, and in one case complete relaxation of the muscles was the first sign of full anæsthesia. There was no instance of respiratory embarassment, or of accident, or delay of any kind due to over-dosing, and the patient was never allowed to inhale the anæsthetic while the breathing was in any way irregular

From Case No. 273 the notes were taken by the surgeon. The system of administration and note-taking was improved by the adoption of suggestions made by two of the most distinguished surgeons in Europe during the discussion on anæsthetics in Glasgow. Sir George Macleod stated that in all his public operations he administers chloroform himself until full anæsthesia is produced. Dr. William MacEwen said that during chloroform inhalation every one of the patient's respirations should be registered on the chloroformist's tympanum. Effect was given to both these principles. Sir George Macleod's method has been practically followed by the surgeon himself taking notes of every case of chloroform administration in the presence of the clinical class, while the administration has been entrusted to students as before. In this way the responsibility for the whole case rests with the surgeon, as it always ought to rest, unless we are to go back to the days of barber surgery when the surgeon, simply did as he was told; at the same time the students, without exception, have the opportunity of becoming skilful and safe chloroformists. Throughout the inhalation the chloroformist carries out Dr. MacEwen's rule to the letter, and every one present is kept informed of the rate of the patient's respirations by an assistant who stands near the chloroformist and taps the table after every completed breath the patient takes.

The administration of chloroform in the Afzulgunj Hospital is now conducted in the following manner:—When all is ready for the operation the surgeon gives the signal to begin the inhalation. The method of administration is described on page 286 of the report. While it is proceeding no one is allowed to do anything in the operating room, not even speak, and everybody's attention is thus concentrated on the administration until the patient is fully anæsthetised. From the moment the inhalation is commenced until anæsthesia is produced, the surgeon records every event, even of the most trivial kind, with the exact time of its occurrence. This is in strict conformity with Dr. Bomford's plan of recording on the tracings everything, as it took place during the manometer experiments of the Commission. Each entry is notified to the class as the surgeon records it, and after the operation is finished and the patient has been removed, one of the students is made to describe from memory what happened during the inhalation. His description is compared with the record, and, finally, the record is read out to the class.

In the cases detailed it will be remarked that the respiratory pauses, which are sometimes referred to as "apnœa" and sometimes as "holding breath," were systematically followed by one breath of pure air. This requires a word of explanation. During chloroform administration the patient usually holds his breath from apnœa, or owing to over-concentration of the vapor, or from increasing narcosis of the respiratory centre. Holding the breath from apnœa, which occurs in the early stages of the inhalation, is generally due to rapid breathing, and when the patient begins to breathe again he does so quietly and without gasping. Holding the breath from over-concentration of the vapor of chloroform or from sluggishness of the respiratory centre, though a natural safeguard, leads to asphyxia, and when the patient is compelled to breathe again he gasps. It is not always possible to determine the cause of holding the breath; but it is evident that as the patient can take in no chloroform as long as he is not breathing, it does not waste time to remove the chloorform cap form his face until he breathes again. When the patient does breathe again, however, it makes all the difference in the world whether the chlorform cap is over his face or not. If it is, and he gasps, an over-dose may be taken in or still further irregularity of the respiration may be produced; in either case the result is abnormal inhalation. But if the first inspiration after holding the breath, or after any abnormality of the breathing, consists of a breath of pure air all danger is avoided. Formal respiration is restored; and normal respiration alone is compatible with normal inhalation and normal anæsthesia.

PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS.

The following are the practical conclusions which the Commission think may fairly be deduced from the experiments recorded in this report:—

I. The recumbent position on the back and absolute freedom of respiration are essential.

II. If during an operation the recumbent position on the back cannot, from any cause, be maintained during chloroform administration, the utmost attention to the respiration is necessary to prevent asphyxia or an overdose. If there is any doubt whatever about the state of respiration, the patient should be at once restored to the recumbent position on the back.

III. To ensure absolute freedom of respiration, tight clothing of every kind, either on the neck, chest, or abdomen, is to be strictly avoided; and no assistants or by-standers should be allowed to exert pressure on any part of the patient's thorax or abdomen, even though the patient be struggling violently. If struggling does occur, it is always possible to hold the patient down by pressure on the shoulders, pelvis, or legs without doing anything which can by any possibility interfere with the free movements of respiration.

IV. An apparatus is not essential, and ought not to be used as being made to fit the face, it must tend to produce a certain amount of asphyxia. Moreover, it is apt to take up part of the attention which is required elsewhere. In short, no matter how it is made, it introduces an element of danger into the administration. A convenient form of inhaler is an open cone or cap with a little absorbent cotton inside at the apex.

V. At the commencement of inhalation care should be taken, by not holding the cap too close over the mouth and nose, to avoid exciting struggling, or holding the breath. If struggling or holding the breath do occur, great care is necessary to avoid an over-dose during the deep inspirations which follow. When quiet breathing is ensured as the patient begins to go over, there is no reason why the inhaler should not be applied close to the face; and all that is then necessary is to watch the cornea and to see that the respiration is not interfered with.

VI. In children crying ensures free admission of chloroform into the lungs; but as struggling and holding the breath can hardly be avoided, and one or two whiffs of chloroform may be sufficient to produce complete insensibility, they should always be allowed to inhale a little fresh air during the first deep inspirations which follow. In any struggling persons, but especially in children, it is essential to remove the inhaler after the first or second deep inspiration, as enough chloroform may have been inhaled to produce deep anæsthesia, and this may only appear or may deepen after the chloroform is stopped (*vide supra* sub-paragraphs 2 and 9 of conclusions in paragraph 30). Struggling is best avoided in adults by making them blow out hard after each inspiration during the inhalation.

VII. The patient is, as a rule, anæsthetised and ready for the operation to be commenced when unconscious winking is no longer produced by touching the surface of the eye with the tip of the finger. The anæsthetic should never, under any circumstances, be pushed till the respiration stops; but when once the cornea is insensitive the patient should be be kept gently under by occasional inhalations and not be allowed to come out and renew the stage of struggling and resistance.

VIII. As a rule, no operation should be commenced until the patient is fully under the influence of anæsthetic so as to avoid all chance of death from surgical shock or fright.

IX. The administrator should be guided as to the effect entirely by the respiration. His only object, while producing anæsthesia, is to see that the respiration is not interfered with.

X. If possible, the patient's chest and abdomen should be exposed during chloroform inhalation, so that the respiratory movements can be seen by the administrator. If anything interferes with the respiration in any way, however slightly, even if this occurs at the very commencement of the administration; if breath is held, or if there is stertor, the inhalation should be stopped until the breathing is natural again. This may sometimes create delay and inconvenience with inexperienced administrators, but experience will make any administrator so familiar with the respiratory functions under chloroform that he will, in a short time, know almost by intuition whether anything is going wrong, and be able to put it right without delay before any danger arises.

XI. If the breathing becomes embarrassed, the lower jaw should be pulled, or pushed from behind the angles, forward, so that the lower teeth protrude in front of the upper. This raises the epiglottis and frees the larynx. At the same time, it is well to assist the respiration artificially until the embarrassment passes off.

XII. If by any accident the respiration stops, artificial respiration should be commenced at once, while an assistant lowers the head and draws forward the tongue with catch-forceps, by Howard's method, assisted by compression and relaxation of the thoracic walls. Artificial respiration should be continued until there is no doubt whatever that natural respiration is completely re-established.

XIII. A small dose of morphia may be injected subcutaneously before chloroform inhalation as it helps to keep the patient in a state of anæsthesia in prolonged operations. There is nothing to show that antropine does any good in connection with the administration of chloroform and it may do a very great deal of harm.

XIV. Alcohol may be given with advantage before operations under chloroform, provided it does not cause excitement, and merely has the effect of giving a patient confidence and steadying the circulation.

The Commission has no doubt whatever that, if the above rules be followed, chloroform may be given in any case requiring an operation with perfect ease and absolute safety so as to do good without the risk of evil.

The practical conclusions are reproduced here in their original form. They were written before the Commission had had time to realise the full meaning of their experimental data, or opportunity to put them to the test of clinical experience. They were not regarded as final by the Commission, as it was hoped and expected that surgeons and physiologists would examine the tracings and descriptions of the experiment for themselves, and draw their own conclusions from them.

It only remains for the Commission to show, by comparison of Syme's principles with the facts established that it has accomplished the objects for which it was appointed. "The Commission was applied for because it was felt that Syme's principles, which both experience and experiment had shown to be pratically sound, must be founded upon a firm physiological basis." In his original lecture Syme said, "The points that we consider of the greatest practical importance in the administration of chloroform are"—

(1) "First a free admixture of air with the vapour of chloroform, to ensure which a soft porous material is employed * * * we use no apparatus whatever."	(1) The Commission has shown that a free admixture of air with the vapour of chloroform alone ensures normal respiration and normal anæsthesia, and that no form of apparatus or inhaler can determine regular breathing.
(2) Smye said, "Secondly, if this [viz. *a free admixture of air with the vapour of chloroform*] be attended to, the more rapidly the chloroform is given the better till the effect is produced; and hence we do not stint the quantity of the chloroform."	(2) The Commission has demonstrated that there is nothing to be gained by slow anæsthesia, and that the strongest concentration of the vapour of chloroform that is compatible with regular breathing constitutes the safe dilution of the anæsthetic. This does not mean that the patient is to be forced to inhale over concentrated vapour. Any concentration, or any method of administration whatsoever, which interferes with or stops the patient's respiration must impede the inhalation, and by importing into the administration the risk of asphyxia must produce abnormal anæsthesia.
(3) Shirdly, Syme said, "we never continue beyond the point when the patient is fully under the influence of the anæsthetic."	(3) This point is now self-evident. Normal anæsthesia is all the chloroformist has to produce.
(4) "Then—and this is a most important point—we are guided as to the effect, not by the circulation but entirely by the respiration; you never see any body here [Edinburgh] with his finger on the pulse while chloroform is given."	(4) This is the only point on which the Hyderabad Commission has improved upon Syme's teaching. The pulse can never be a guide to normal chloroform anæsthesia. Syme said that the duty of the chloroformist was *to be guided* by the respiration; the Commission has proved that it is the chloroformist's duty not to be guided by, but to *guide* the respiration, and to keep the inhalation regular so as always to produce normal anæsthesia.

The report thus ends by showing how thoroughly the Hyderabad Commission has succeeded in proving that the late Professor Syme's principles of chloroform administration are right. This is the most fitting tribute the Commission can pay to the genius and wisdom of the illustrious surgeon, who, by his teaching and example, elevated and ennobled British surgery and paved the way for the new era inaugurated while yet he had full time to appreciate it, by his equally illustrious son-in-law Sir Joseph Lister.

EDWARD LAWRIE, President.
T. LAUDER BRUNTON, }
G. BOMFORD, } Members.
RUSTOMJI D. HAKIM, }

CONCERT AT PAREL.

ON Friday evening a very enjoyable concert was given at the B. B. and C. I. Institute. The programme opened with a pianoforte duet, admirably played by the Misses Flower and King, entitled Raff's "Tarentelle." The piece abounds in difficulties which, however, were easily surmounted by these ladies. The choir of the church then rendered a glee, which was later on followed by another, entitled "Let the hills resound," both of which were much appreciated by the audience. The Misses Tootil sang a charming duet, which, being deservedly encored, was responded to by their singing that delightful old Scotch duet, "O wert thou in the cauld blast." Miss Edith Tootil is to be congratulated on her rendering of "The Children's Home." Mr. Andersen Clarke sang two old English ballads with his usual taste and finish. Mr. H. Harrington kindly sang "Rochester Bells," which was much appreciated. Mrs. Watson, Miss King, and Miss Beniston contributed to the evening's amusement by singing some charming songs. Miss Beniston, who was deservedly encored, responded by singing "O fly gentle dove." Miss Flower's pianoforte solo, in the second part, was played with her usual finish and taste, which being encored was responded to. Variety was added to the programme by Masters Ramsey, Parker, and Corbett singing the trio, "We three jolly sailor boys," in a manner which delighted the audience. The piano, a magnificent instrument, was kindly lent by Messrs. Soundy and Co., who are always ready to assist charitable objects in this way.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURG.-CAPT. J. R. A. CLARK has been appointed Instructor at the depot training school of the Medical Staff Corps, in succession to Surg.-Maj. W. B. Allin, who embarked for service in India on the 14th inst.

THE Crocodile, after having had her boiler and condensers retubed and undergone a general repair, made a two-hours' trial of her machinery at Portsmouth on Monday (21st ult.). With an average of fifty revolutions, the engines developed 2,600 horse-power, and a speed of thirteen knots was realised as measured by patent log. These results were superior to what were obtained at the previous trial.

SIR EVELYN WOOD has issued an order to the troops lately engaged in the autumn manœuvres, in which he "records his great satisfaction with the conduct of all concerned. Soldiers of all ranks have shown unflagging interest in the work, and the cheerful manner in which the great discomfort of the last few days, caused by bad weather, was borne by them impressed him most favourably. He has received from many of the residents living in the neighbourhood of the manœuvre ground, and from the civil police, uniformly satisfactory accounts of the behaviour of the troops."

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON. J. G. MOORE.

ON Saturday, the 10th inst., the Hon'ble J. G. Moore and Mrs. Moore were entertained at dinner by the members of the Civil Service in Poona, several civilians from other stations also joining as hosts. The following is a list of the ladies and gentlemen present:—The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Moore and Mrs. Moore, the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., and the Misses West, the Hon'ble Sir Chas. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Messrs. Naylor, Mackenzie, Spence, Loch, Lee-Warner, Candy, Reid, and Mrs. Reid, Dr. A. Pollen, and Mrs. Pollen, Messrs. Wiltshire, Ommanney, Dr. J. Pollen, Messrs. Edgerley, Drew, Cappel, Logan, Syed Nurudin, Hill, and Brown. The dinner was given as a farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, at the close of their last season in Poona, and as a mark of the esteem and regard with which Mr. Moore has inspired his brother-civilians during his long service in India. The proceedings were of a private nature, and only two speeches were made. After the health of the Queen-Empress had been drunk with the usual honours, Sir Raymond West proposed the toast of the evening in an eloquent speech, recalling the sympathy, capacity, and devotion to duty which have marked Mr. Moore's public life, and which have made his approaching retirement felt as a heavy loss to the service and to the country. The speaker went on to allude to the graceful share taken by Mrs. Moore in the social kindnesses and courtesies which have attached to Mr. and Mrs. Moore so many friends in Poona and throughout the Presidency, and assured them of the affection and good wishes which would follow them to their retirement in England.

Mr. Moore, in replying for himself and Mrs. Moore, feelingly expressed the pain of parting from the Service and its associations, and from the friends whom they leave behind, adding that they hoped to meet many of these again, not once but often, at home. The party broke up at a late hour with renewed expressions of good-will and with hearty cheers for the departing guests. The Band of the 10th Bombay Infantry played a selection of music during the evening.

Mr. Moore was entertained yesterday by the members of the Club of Western India.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the Poona Branch of the National Indian Association was held at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday last, her Excellency Lady Harris being in the chair. Mrs. Kirkham, honorary secretary and treasurer, read the report, which was adopted, and the accounts passed. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Coatfield and Mrs. Kirkham for the great interest they had taken in the society and the amount of good work they had done. The office bearers and committee were then re-elected. Pundita Ramabai and Rao Bahadur N. B. Dandekar having consented to join the managing committee, their names were added. Her Excellency Lady Harris distributed prizes to seven of the mistresses of the municipal girls' schools, the prizes from Rs. 20 to Rs. 6 being graduated according to the proficiency of the classes in their charge, Chandrabai Shinde and Chandrabai Sutar each receiving Rs. 20. The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to her Excellency Lady Harris for her able conduct in the chair.

IRRIGATION COLONIES IN AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been much struck by Mr. C. G. Palmer's letter, published at page 3 of the *Pioneer* of the 30th September last, bringing forcibly to notice the advantages offered to Anglo-Indians and their sons in the infant Colonies of Mildura and Renmark, on the river Murray. Messrs. Chaffey, brothers, the originators of the irrigation scheme, deserve to meet with every success in their bold, extensive, and nationally beneficial enterprise. Mr. Palmer's description of the undertaking reads tempting, and the climate appears suitable for Europeans who have passed the best years of their lives in India. Evidently Australia is preferable to England for Anglo-Indians to retire to after long residence in a tropical climate. The letter alluded to merits, at least, the careful attention of all Anglo-Indians seeking a permanent home, in a temperate climate, at the close of their careers, combined with openings for their children. I am about to visit Australia immediately, and intend to make it a point to carefully go all over Mildura and Renmark, and learn particulars on the spot by personal enquiry. If persons in sympathy with the scheme desiring fuller information than that contributed by Mr. Palmer, will communicate with me, furnishing the details of the further particulars they would like, it will afford me pleasure to meet their wishes to the best of my opportunity. Communications intended for me should be addressed to the General Post Office, Bombay, in India; or to Melbourne, in Australia, and marked "To be called for."—Yours, &c.,

JAMES T. CHRISTIE,
District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

SANITATION IN COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If there will be no charge made on my purse, I would venture to invite our "Civic Fathers" to come and see for themselves the disgraceful state of the roads and gullies of Chota Colaba. I have been now a resident in Colaba for a period of over ten years. And I declare, I never remember to have seen the locality in such a condition as it now is. Without indulging in mere words, I would entreat the powers that be to neglect us no longer. As rate-payers, we very naturally expect the same concessions and consideration paid to our comforts as to the comforts of those who live in the fashionable quarters of our city. But we won't be very exacting. For we know that the policy to make fish of one and flesh of another will continue unto the end of the world. All that we ask is that the roads might be metalled and kept in proper repair, and that the gullies may be thoroughly cleansed from time to time, and the accumulation of filth and refuse be caused to be removed daily from the bazaar. As it is, Sir, the Colaba part of this oft-boasted "first city of India" does not reflect much credit to the vainglorious Pharisees who make clean the outside, but within are full of all uncleanness.—Yours, &c.,

Lower Colaba, October 10. A RATE-PAYER.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C W McMinn, BCS
Mr R D Hare, B
Mr T W Holderness, B
Mr H C Sherman, B
Col R E Cox, ISC
Col W Hill, ISC
Capt J W Pringle, RE
Capt J R A Macdonald, RE
Capt G S Elliot, RE
Surg-Maj W A Gilligan, IMD
Surg D F Lane, B.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

M W E Neale, BCS, till 20th Nov, and to return
Mr D M Scobie, B, 6 mos
Mr J C Mills, B, 6 mos
Mr O H Brooks, 1 mos
Mr R S Strachey, B, 2 mos
Mr W R Fink, B, till 30th Nov, and to return
Mr A Shewan, Bo CS, 1 week, and to return
Mr H Batty, Bo CS, 18 mos
Col Sir J W McQueen, KCB, ISC, 4 mos
Col R O Vyvyan, B Inf, till 11/3/92
Lieut-Col J W Ottley, RE, 2 days
Capt L J Brown, ISC, 1 mo
Capt F B Deane, ISB, [illegible] mos
Capt M A Taite, ISC, 2 mos
Surg-Maj A Tomes, 1 week
Surg-Capt J E V Foss, AMS, till 11/1/92

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J Knox Wight, BCS
Mr A H Benton, BCS
Mr J C E Branson, BCS
Mr J C Arbuthnot, BCS
Wr C S [illegible]illie, B
Mr M J J P Norman, B
Mr E S Farrant, B
Mr A Hunter, B
Mr E V Payne, B
M T Forbes, MCS
Lt-Col T H Holdich, RE
Col J Gatters, CB, ISC
Col E H E Kauntze, ISC
Capt R F M Johnstone, ISC
Capt M J Gibbs, ISC
Capt E W Cuniffe, ISC
Lt L N Younghusband, ISC
Lt A H R Milne, ISC
Lt E S Cooper, ISC
Lt A E S Hartigan, ISC
Surg-Maj A Coombie, MD, B

THE workmen at Chatham Dockyard have begun the construction of a new heavily-armed cruiser, the keel of which is now being laid down on one of the vacant building-slips at the dockyard. The new cruiser, which it is intended to name the Foote, will be an improvement on the Astrea, one of a similar class of cruisers building at Portsmouth Yard, with a displacement of 4,360 tons, and of 9,000 horse-power. The Admiralty have decided that the machinery for the Foote, instead of being supplied by a private firm, shall be manufactured in Chatham Dockyard. As this will be the first instance of a ship's engines being entirely manufactured at Chatham, the experiment will be watched with some interest.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Athletic and Sporting Meeting, which will last over this week, commenced most successfully yesterday, the majority of the events being well-contested. The week's tournament really commenced in the morning with a golfing contest, which will continue till Saturday. Mr. Betham, the popular honorary secretary of the Western India Golf Club, had it very much his own way with a score of 43, Mr. Marshall Reid winning next with 49. The afternoon's proceedings commenced with cricket ball throwing, but the exhibition was not a brilliant one, as will be seen from the results given below. Undoubtedly the event of the afternoon, and one in which most interest centred, was the quarter-mile flat race for the Merchants' Challenge Cup. Dr Peterkin who won the cup last year had the sympathies of the spectators with him, and the excitement was great when, on the shot being fired, he started off with the lead. But he did not get it all his own way. Mr. Vanderzee pressed him hard all round, and it was only with the utmost exertion Dr. Peterkin kept the lead. It was a splendid race, and was only won by Dr. Peterkin by about three yards, while Mr. Tudor passed the winning post simply at Mr. Vanderzee's heels. The quarter-mile was covered in 54 4-5 seconds, or two seconds less than Dr. Peterkin won the cup with last year. This, considering that the course was very heavy, was an excellent performance, and beats every record since Mr. Jeffreys won the race some years ago in 54 seconds. Dr. Peterkin is, therefore, to be complimented on his meritorious win. The Parsee Race proved very popular, bringing out a large number of competitors and being run off in three heats. Mr. Gagrat, the Parsee cricketer, won easily, and was enthusiastically cheered by his supporters. Coming next in interest to the Merchants' Challenge Cup Race was the Mile Walking Race. It could hardly be called a contest, Lieutenant C. F. Martin going off in beautiful style, and leaving the others all behind. All dropped off leaving Colonel Haydon alone to walk against the Lieutenant. Mr. Martin belongs to the Connaught Rangers, now stationed at Deolali, and came to Bombay for the purpose of endeavouring to beat the record of Hancock, the professional walker, whose best performance in India was at Bangalore when he did the mile in 8 minutes 8 seconds. Mr. Martin is a well known walker at home, having been in 1880 and 1881 the champion walker of Ireland, when he covered seven miles in 54 minutes 8 seconds. His work yesterday came very near that of Hancock, Mr. Martin doing the distance in 8 minutes 19 seconds. He is anxious to try again to reduce it by 11 seconds if not more, and it has been proposed to give him an opportunity to-day to let him give an exhibition walk, and give him an award of some kind should he prove successful. In putting the shot Mr. F. G. Clark again, as last year, proved the victor. It was, however, a close contest; Captain Smith being only 8 inches behind him, and Dr. Peterkin coming within 4 inches of the Captain. The Football Steeplechase proved, as was only to be expected, an amusing event, the scramble at the water jump creating much merriment For the Tug-of-War eight teams entered; but only four of the heats were pulled off yesterday, the finals being held over till to-morrow. Three teams from the Royal Artillery presented themselves, and each eight defeated their opponents without much difficulty, a team selected from the East India Squadron also proving too heavy for the men of the H. M. S. Cossack. The best tug-of-war this afternoon was between the Bombay Gymkhana and a team of R. A. The Gymkhana had weight on their side and managed to get the better of their opponents in the first pull. In the second they began well, but they lacked staying power. They got fagged, and against the stubborn resistance of the Artillerymen gave in, and allowed themselves to be drawn away. The following are yesterday's results:—

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

M. F. Reid	1
R. P. Ryan	2
Capt. C. H. C. Heyman	3

For this event seven entered, but only three came forward, Messrs. St. Paul, J. P. Bewley, and C. J. Windham staying away. Lieutenant Geoghegan had also entered, but had to return to Poona yesterday morning, otherwise there is little reason to doubt he would have won, for he bears the reputation of being an excellent thrower. The exhibition was not a brilliant one, though the contest was keen, there being but little between the throws of the three gentlemen who tried. Mr. M. F. Reid won, throwing the ball 81 yards 9 inches, the others being close behind

300 YARDS FLAT RACE, OPEN TO PARSEES ONLY.

B. D. Gagrat	1
Rustomjee Dinshaw	2
B. M. Tarapoorwala	3
P. R. Bamji	4

There being a large field, twenty having entered for this event, the race was run off in three heats. In the first Rustomjee Dinshaw had it all his own way. He got away with a good lead which he maintained all the way round and won easily; B. H. Tarapoorwalla being second, and A. N. Bilimoria coming in third. In the second heat B. D. Gagrat, the famous Parsee cricketer, won easily, P. R. Bamji being second and C. A. Bedwar, third. In the final Gagrat came in an easy winner, covering the distance in 38½ seconds.

HIGH JUMP.

H. J. Anderson	1
D. J. Muirhead	2

Three jumps allowed at each height, crossing the scratch without displacing the bar shall not count as one jump Michell and Tudor scratched.

The bar was placed at 4 feet 6 inches, and Muirhead and Anderson jumped easily up to 5 feet, when Muirhead failed to get over and displaced the bar three times in succession. Anderson was hardly called upon to exert himself and won without once touching the bar.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.

Dr. A. Peterkin	1
A. Hay	2
D. J. Muirhead	3

Dr. Peterkin took the lead at the start and increased his distance at every hurdle, and taking the hurdles neatly came in 15 yards in front of Hay. A similar distance separated Hay and Muirhead. Time—17 4-5 seconds.

QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE, OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

Tom Read	1
Samuel Wilson	2

Time—56 2-5 seconds.

This was a very fair race. There were eight entries, one of whom was a Parsee. On the shot being fired, Mr. Read took the lead closely followed by one or two others, among whom was the Parsee, Rustomjee Dinshaw, well in front. He was soon overhauled, however, and left far in the rear. Towards the close Mr. Wilson, who had been taking matters quietly, put on a spurt and came well to the front, but was too late of putting on his pace to make more than a good second to Mr. Read.

ONE MILE WALKING RACE.

Lieut. C. F. Martin	1
Col. Haydon	2

Col. Haydon, H. Beyts, W. C. Symes, F. J. Clark, and C. F. Martin all told the line. The Deolali man, Martin, immediately came to the front, and with a swinging step increased his distance at every step. The other competitors with the exception of Col. Haydon did not show much form and soon gave in. Symes and Clark departed before the termination of the first lap. Col. Haydon and Beyts, though far outdistanced by Martin, walked well for second place, but on Col. Haydon passing Beyts in the third lap, the latter fell out. Lieut. Martin kept up his swinging step and finished the mile in 8 minutes 19 secs. Col. Haydon completed the distance in 11 min. 10 secs.

PUTTING THE SHOT.

F. J. Clark	1
Capt. S. Smith	2
Dr. A. Peterkin	3

The gentlemen mentioned above were the only three to put in an appearance out of eight entries. The competition was, however, an excellent one, resulting in a win for Mr. Clark by 8 inches over the throw of Capt. Smith. The distances thrown were Mr. Clark, 33 ft. 4 in.; Capt. Smith, 32 ft. 8 in.; and Dr. Peterkin, 32ft. 4 in.

FOOTBALL STEEPLECHASE, ONCE ROUND THE COURSE.

A. C. Owen (20 yards)	1
G. E. Hewitt (10 yards)	2
C. H. Ross (20 yards)	3
A. C. Boulton (30 yards)	4

The conditions were that every competitor had to go over, or through the water, and any one who jumped to one side or the other of the water was to be disqualified This proved an exciting finish, while the scramble at the water jump was very amusing. On the pistol being fired Mr. P. H. Merewether took the lead, and looked like keeping it, but after getting over the fourth hurdle he fell, and never recovered what he lost. Mr. Owen got over the water jump first, and won, closely followed by Mr. Hewitt. The others all got in the water about the same time. Messrs. Ross and Boulton managed to get out of the scramble first and came in third and fourth respectively.

QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE,

MERCHANTS' CHALLENGE CUP.

A. Peterkin	1
J. Vanderzee	2
H. Tudor	3

Dr. Peterkin, the cup-holder, dashed to the front immediately on the crack of the pistol: Vanderzee was well up as second, and Tudor and Symes kept company. Just round the first bend Vanderzee put on a spurt and pressed the cup-holder hard; and it looked as if he would take the first place. Vanderzee kept making on the Doctor until at the second turn he was on even terms with him. Dr. Peterkin then pulled himself together and at once gained upon his adversary and got about four yards in front. Tudor attempted to come in for second place, but was unable to pass Vanderzee. The cup-holder won the race nicely by about three yards, two feet separating the second and third. Time—54 4-5 seconds.

TUG-OF-WAR.

Eight teams in all entered, which meant in al seven contests to decide the winner. A team selected from the East India Squadron first tried conclusions with an eight from H. M. S. Cossack, and proved much too heavy for the Cossack men. It required only two pulls out of three to win, and that they did without any trouble. The 3rd Company S Division, R. A., put in a heavy team against the Bombay Light Horse, and in two tugs simply walked away with them. When the Gymkhana faced the team of the 11th Company S Division, R. A., they appeared from their weight likely to prove too much for the artillery men. In the first pull the Gymkhana got the rope away easily. The second pull was a more stubborn one. The Gymkhana gained at first, but the soldiers offered a most stubborn resistance, and pulling well together, the Gymkhana seemed to grow fagged and had to give in. Ends were then changed again for the final tug. The Gymkhana gained about a foot at first and they seemed like winning. This loss, instead of discouraging, made the Artillerymen more determined, and with a series of vigorous pulls, taken well together they got their opponents over the line. The "tars" of H. M. S. Blanche now faced the R. A. "Dusters," but again the soldiers proved the stronger men, and soon drew the sailors over the line. This leaves the three teams of artillery men, and East India Squadron eight to pull off the final heats to-morrow.

The following is the programme for to-day:—

4 p.m.—"Tent-pegging by sections of fours. Horses and Ponies." Points will be given for style and dressing. Three points for a carry over 15 yards. Two points for a peg taken, but not carried 15 yards. One point for a peg touched. Each team will be allowed two tries. Judge: Colonel W H Haydon. R E, and P B Savile, Esq.

1 Staff Corps Team
2 Light Horse Team, No 2.
3 Jackal Club
4 Ne'er-do-weels Team
5 Parli Hill Gymkhana Team
6 Light Horse Team, No 1

NOTE.—Teams must start in the order as given in the programme.

4-20 p.m.—"Jumping Competition for Ponies and Galloways." Competitors to be ready to start when called, in the order as given in the programme. Over three jumps: No. 1, a brushwood fence; No. 2, a mud wall; and No. 3, a water-jump. Those competitors who are required to jump more than once, will be called upon to do so by the judges. Judges: Colonel Haydon, R E, and H W Buckland, Esq.

1 Mr C H Ross's Skipper, Owner
2 Mr R P Ryan's Boy, Owner
3 Mr G P de Saone's Maude, Owner
4 Mr H E E Procter's Sheikh, Owner
5 Mr E E Steel's Cintra, Owner
6 Mr F A Prevost's Aftab, Owner
7 Captain C F Harrison's Fusilier, Owner
8 Mr W C Symes's Bobtail, Owner
9 Mr A Foulkes's Robin, Owner
10 Mr Cecil Grey's ——, Owner
11 Mr J P Bewley's Bonner, Owner
12 Mr H E E Procter's Dandy, Owner
13 Mr B F Jones's Billy Cock, Owner

4-50 p.m.—"Pony and Galloway Scurry." Distance about one quarter mile. Except where otherwise stated to be under W I T C Rules. For Ponies and Galloways that have never won a race of the value of Rs. 49 or over. Catchweights 11st. The first three past the winning post to weigh in. Starter: G K Remington, Esq. Judges: Cecil Grey, Esq., and F A Provost, Esq.

1 Mr A Foulkes' Turk, D J Muirhead
2 Mr W T Lidbetter's Coothoomie, Owner
3 Mr H E E Procter's Sheik, Owner
4 Mr A Foulke's Robin, D Knight
5 Mr J P Bewley's Malabar, Owner
6 Mr E L Barton's Nusser, Owner
7 Mr E E Steel's Tukea, Owner
8 Mr W C Symes' Bobtail, Owner
9 Mr R S Menzies' Silvertail, W Munro.

NOTE.—Start from a flag at the north end of the Marine Lines.

5-10 p.m.—"Postillion Race." Horses or Ponies. Round the trees and back, keeping the trees on your left hand. Stater: G K Remmington, Esq. Judge: F A Prevost, Esq.

1 Mr A Foulke's Turk and Robin, D Knight
2 Mr H E E E Proctor's Dandy and Kangaroo, Owner
3 Mr E Stubb's Maharaja and Rain, Owner
4 Mr E L Barton's Nusser and Chang, Owner
5 Mr W T Lidbetter's Caramel and Coothoomie, Owner
6 Mr E E Steel's Crawler and Starlight, Owner
7 Mr Cecil Gray's——and——, Owner

5-30 p.m.—"Polo Ball Race." Hit a polo ball round a flag and back, keeping the flag on your left hand, hitter of first ball through goal posts wins. Judge: Captain Von Donop.

1 Mr F A Prevost's Surprise, Owner.
2 Mr H E E Proctor's Dandy, Owner
3 Mr E E Steel's Crawler, Owner
4 Mr Cecil Gray's——, Owner
5 J P Bewley's Malabar, Owner
6 E L Barton's Kismet, Owner
7 T P Dowdall's Betsy, Owner

5-45 p.m.—"Gretna Green Race." Round the trees and back, keeping the trees on your left hand. Gentleman to lead the lady, with a rein or rope, the lady may use her reins To be ridden in fancy costume. Starter:—G K Remington, Esq. Judge: Colonel Haydon, R E.

RUNAWAY COUPLE,

1 Mr J Murdoch & Lady
2 Capt Steele & Lady
3 Mr D Knight & Lady
4 Mr G P De Soane & Lady
5 Mr C H Ross & Lady
6 Mr H Beyts & Lady
7 Mr H E E Procter and Lady

BAND.—By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett and the officers of the Regiment, the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following selection of music during the afternoon:—

March	Chichester	Hartman
Overture	Hungarian	Keler Bela
Aria	La Traviata	Verdi
Selection	La Figlia Del Regimento	Donizetti
Valse	Toreador	Boyle
Galop	Wie der Wind	Faust

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Captain G. J. Younghusband, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, son of Gen. J. W. Younghusband, C.S.I., and Madeline, daughter of Mr. Edward Wood, of Culmington Manor, Shropshire. (December.)

COLONEL TWEEDIE, her Majesty's Consul-General at Baghdad, has for many years been engaged in the collection of materials for a work on the Arabian horse, and now, on the eve of his retirement from the East, has finished his work. It will be highly elaborate, and is intended to give a history of horse-breeding in Arabia, accounts of all the most noted Arab studs and strains in the East, notices of the most famous Arabs that have been imported, and a full comparison of the Arab horse with other varieties.

LAWN-TENNIS.

THE following is the draw for the Tennis Tournament:—

Doubles—First ties to be played off by Wednesday 14th Oct.
Final " " " Thursday, 15th Oct.

First ties Final

E W Arundell and A J Brooks
vs.
E F Nicholson and A K Oliver

Revd R M Gray and E B Forman
vs.
Captain S C Smith W E Young

Singles—First ties to be played off by Thursday, 15th Oct.
Second " " Friday, 16 "
Final " " Saturday, 17 "

First ties Second ties Final

E F Nicholson
vs
E W Arundell

C D Johnson
vs
E B Forman

Captain S C Smith
vs
Revd R M Gray

A C Oliver Bye

There will be a smoking concert in the Gymkhana Pavilion on Friday, the 16th October, at 9-30 p.m., punctually. Free tickets of admission can be obtained by members of the Bombay Gymkhana for themselves and their friends on application to Pestonjee at the Pavilion. Subscribers to the "Week" fund, who are not members, will receive tickets of admission by post. Members are requested to register their applications for tickets as soon as possible.

There will be a dinner at the pavilion at 8 o'clock on Saturday, the 17th Oct. Members desiring to attend are requested to register their names on the notice board in the pavilion with the least possible delay, so that the necessary arrangements may be made.

H. M. STEUART,
H. E. E. PROCTER,
Joint Hon. Secs., A. and S. Meeting.
Bombay Gymkhana, 12th Oct., 1891.

SPORTS AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE annual sports of St. Mary's College students, Mazagon, commenced yesterday, and the numerous events on the card for the first day passed off successfully under the able supervision of Brother Haggan, upon whom the sole management of the pastimes devolved. The dumb bell exercises in squads were admired for the precision and timing, and elicited warm applause from the spectators, whilst the single stick exercises were equally appreciated for the smartness with which they were executed. The onerous duties of judging devolved upon Mr. Fern and Sergeant Dolling, whose decisions gave general satisfaction. The following are the results:—

FOOT RACE.

(¼ mile, Flat.)

(Open to I Division.)

A D'Lima	I
J Shemain	II

(¼ mile Flat.)

(Open to II Division.)

H Cox	I	(in the 1st heat.)
J Pigott	I	(in the 2nd heat.)
W Kershaw	II	(in the 2nd heat.)
M Quintoba	I	(in the 3rd heat.)
G Rozario	II	(in the 3rd heat.)
M Touche	I	(in the 4th party.)

JOCKEY RACE.

(Open to I Division.)

C Rodrigues V Hoozwerk	I
A D'Lima S Clements	II

II Division (1st Party.)

G Gordon L Kershaw	I
T Nassonri C D Donaghue	II

II Division (2nd Party.)

M Quintoba E Durham	I

CONSOLATION RACE.

W O'Donoghue and Jacob	I
M Rozario and N Shemain	II

COAT RACES.

(I Division.)

J W Conway	I
C Fragozo	II

(II Division.)

C Rodgers	I (1st Party.)
R Hoogwerp	I (2nd Party.)
T O'Hide	II (do.)
J Donnelland	I (3rd Party.)
S Smithe	I (4th Party.)

HOOP RACES.

(I Division.)

J Gorman	I
J Porter	II

CONSOLATION RACE.

F Davem	I

(II Division.)

C O'Donaghue	I (1st Party.)
S D'Costa	II (do.)
W Kershaw	I (2nd Party.)
T O'Donnell	II (do.)
M Quintoba	I (3rd Party.)
H Hussey	I (4th Party.)

DUMB-BELL EXERCISES.

2nd Division Party won by 2 marks.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE OF A PARSEE WOMAN.

LAST evening the body of a young Parsee woman was found floating in the sea at Colaba, near Wodehouse Road. A Parsee gentleman first saw the body and communicated the intelligence to Inspector Wilson, who ordered the body to be brought on shore. On enquiry the police ascertained that the name of the deceased was Seerinbai, daughter of Limjee Jamshedjee Botlibai, and wife of Rustomjee Nowrojee Belihomjee, living near Allbless Baug, Girgaum, The deceased who was 25 years of age left her house last evening along with a servant, whom she sent back to the house with a note, saying to the servant she would wait for him in a victoria. The servant took the note to the house and after leaving it in a cupboard as directed by the deceased returned to meet the deceased, who was nowhere to be found. A search was made for the deceased, and the body was found floating in the sea. The deceased is said to have confessed in the note that she committed suicide owing to some domestic unhappiness. The contents of the note have, however, not yet transpired. Last night at 10-30 the body was taken to the deceased's house at Girgaum, where an inquest will be held this morning by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney.

THE "MERCHANT OF VENICE."

MR. MILN produced at the Gaiety Theatre last evening the *Merchant of Venice*. Mr. Miln's delineation of the *role* of Shylock was an agreeable revelation, and was an evidence of the fact that the Shakespearean artiste had made a careful study of the character, and with his pourtrayal little fault could be found. The other members of the company deserve praise for their correct rendering of the various *roles*. The piece will be repeated this evening, and lovers of Shakespearean drama should avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing Mr. Miln in this, one of his best performances. On Wednesday evening the adaptation of Hugh Conway's novel "Called Back," will be produced, Mr. Miln appearing as *Polo Macari*.

GENERAL SIR JOHN BLOOMFIELD GOUGH, who died at his residence, Knockeevan, Clonmel, on Sept. 22, was the second son of the Very Rev. Thomas Bunbury Gough, Dean of Derry, and nephew of Hugh, first Viscount Gough, and Benjamin Lord Bloomfield. He was born in 1804, and entered the Army through the Royal Military College in 1820, served in the 22nd Foot and the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and exchanged as captain into the 3rd Light Dragoons. He proceeded to India with his uncle, Sir Hugh Gough, serving on his Staff throughout every battle in his campaigns in China, Gwalior, Sutlej, and the Punjab. He commanded a cavalry brigade at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and was very severely wounded while accompanying Sir Robert Dick's Division, which lead the assault on the Sikh entrenchments at Sobraon. For these services he was promoted through the various grades to the rank of colonel, and was appoited an aide-de-camp to the Queen and Companion of the Bath. In 1867 he was made a K.C.B., and in 1876 G.C.B. He was appointed colonel of the Royal Scots Greys in 1864. He leaves three sons surviving him, all serving in her Majesty's Army. One son fell in battle at Abu Klea, in January, 1885.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is expected that the Ameer of Bokhara will arrive in St. Petersburg, attended by a numerous and brilliant retinue, about the end of October.

IT is safe to predict (says the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*) that there will now be no Free Silver Coinage Bill passed by the next Congress.

ON the Czar's nameday in Bokhara the first public hospital, a gift from the Ameer in commemoration of the escape of the Czarewitch in Japan, was opened with great ceremony in the presence of the Russian Diplomatic Agent, the Russian colony, and representatives of the vassal ruler of the Khanate.

AN official despatch from Baron von Soden, Governor of German East Africa, has been received in Berlin, stating that the remnant of the expedition of Lieut. Zelewski has reached the coast, and that the death of the non-commissioned officers Schmidt and Tiedemann is confirmed. The Berlin newspapers censure the Government authorities for attempting to hush up the calamity.

REPORTS from Ostend state that the object of Mr. Stanley's visit to the King of the Belgians is to resign his position as Governor of the Congo State.

A SURVEYING party, under the command of Lieutenant-General Manikin Nevstrouelf, has been sent down from St. Petersburg to survey the whole of the Crimea, and draw topographical plans for the Russian War Office Department.

COLONEL RICH and Mr. Harvey, who have been staying a few days at Belgrade for the purpose of inquiring into the intended transfer of the Indian overland mail on the Turco-Servian railway lines are reported to have arrived at Salonica.

AT the Cemetery of St. Marx, near Vienna, on Sept. 23, were disinterred the supposed remains of General Lassalle, who fell at the Battle of Wagram in 1809. Doubt is expressed as to the identity of the remains owing to the absence from the grave of the deceased general's sword and other distinguishing marks.

THE committee of management of the School of Modern Oriental Studies—which, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, was founded by the Imperial Institute in union with University College and King's College, London—announce that they are able to offer considerable encouragement to students in Oriental languages in the form of three competitive scholarships of £50 per annum, to be held for three years each. These scholarships, which will be competed for triennially, have been founded by the Misses Ouseley in memory of their father, the late Colonel Joseph W. J. Ouseley, of the Bengal Army. Colonel Ouseley was for upwards of sixty years connected with the teaching of Oriental languages, especially Persian and Arabic—first in the Government service at Calcutta, then as a professor at Haileybury College, and finally as examiner for the Indian Civil Service in London. The examination for the first scholarship will probably take place before the end of the present year.

DR. PETERS writes that the country south-east of Mount Kilima-Njaro is delightful, healthy and fertile, whilst war there is a thing of the past. The explorer is in good health.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Leon Dosogne as Belgian Consul-General at Calcutta; and of M. Flaudin as French Vice-Consul at Aden.

THE *Pester Lloyd* publishes an article from Professor Vambery on the exclusion of Captain Younghusband from Little Pamir by the Russian authorities. The writer declares that the Russo-Afghan Treaty definitely fixed the frontier between the two countries, and that the Czar pledged himself not to allow the boundary to be crossed by the Russians. Since then Russia has secretly pushed forward her frontier to the eastward at two points, and is now doing so at a third. Alichur Pamir, over which Russia is now stated to claim supremacy, is situated about 230 miles beyond the frontier defined by treaty.

MR. THORNYCROFT's hands (says the *Pall Mall*) are pretty full just now. In his studio stands a small "study," or design, for a statue of Sir Steuart Bayley. This, when executed full size, will go out to India and be set up in a prominent place in Calcutta. Near the sketch for Sir Steuart Bayley is a study of the Queen as she was in 1845. In that year Her Majesty opened the Royal Exchange, and a marble statue of her was prepared by Lough. But the stone employed by the sculptor was not of a quality to withstand our peculiar climate, and portions of the late Mr. Lough's statue have slowly but surely crumbled away. Its place will in due time be taken by a work from the chisel of Mr. Thornycroft. The Queen in Mr. Thornycroft's design is represented as standing upon the prow of a ship—our commerce being thus symbolised—in her right hand she holds a sceptre, and in her left is Victory upon a ball.

THE Dutch Budget was laid before the Chamber on Sept. 18, and it showed an accumulated deficit of thirty-six million florins, which Ministers promise to take measures to reduce.

SOME ONE has been finding fault with the Prince of Wales for shooting in kid gloves, and has styled him a butterfly sportsman. This is unfair, because if there is one thing in which His Royal Highness really excels it is in pheasant or grouse-shooting. True, he does not tramp about with dogs, and he has been known to sit and shoot at Sandringham; but then he never was a walker, and is far too stout now to tramp far over heavy country. As for the barndoor business, as it is called, any sportsman knows well enough that a driven pheasant is about the most difficult bird that flies to shoot, and yet the Prince rarely misses one. He is by far the best shot in the Royal Family, and can hold his own anywhere and in any company.

THE full and complete recognition of the position attained by medical women during the past few years may be inferred (says the *Queen*) from the fact that for the first time the account of the London Medical School for women has been included and described in the record in a medical journal of those metropolitan schools that have a complete curriculum, and give a medical education capable of enabling their students to present themselves to all the examining boards that give licences to practise medicine and surgery. It is satisfactory to know that a very considerable number of scholarships are offered for competition, which will take place before the end of this month. Amongst others is a scholarship in connection with the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, offered once in four years to ladies willing to undertake the practice of medicine in that country after the completion of their medical education. The influence of medical women in India, and their utility in that country, not only from a medical, but from a social and political point of view, is so marked that we may express a hope that these scholarships may be amply and satisfactorily filled. The recognition of the progress of the medical women movement is greatly extending. At present the Society of Apothecaries of London do not admit women to their examinations for the licence to practice, but they allow them to compete for the gold and silver medals which they give for proficiency in botany; the examinations for these honours take place in June.

SEVENTY-FIVE families have been rendered homeless and thirty-four houses have been destroyed by a fire which broke out in the Cape Blanc district, near Quebec. The fire, which originated in a small hotel in Chaplain Street, was discovered by some fishermen, who barely managed to awaken the people in the hotel before the building was a mass of flames. The conflagration spread so rapidly that the people were able to save nothing of their property, and in order to escape with their lives, were compelled to climb the cliffs under which Champlain Street runs. The fire is doubtless the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at 100,000 dollars.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

An Indian officer, whose anxiety that his name shall not be published I can most fully understand after reading his letter, writes to me with reference to a paragraph published in this paper of the 10th instant :—

I wish all C.O.'s (says he) would follow the example of the officer commanding R.A. at Calcutta, (it should have been Colaba, Bombay.—Ed.) and prohibit not only sergeants' but other messes, from taking in prints whose tendency is subversive to military discipline and misleading in information on military matters. I have read accounts in your paper of events supposed to have happened in India, which were so distorted that I was only able to recognise them from the names of the actors, dates, and localities mentioned. In one instance in particular (he goes on), that of an Adjutant of a native regiment striking a Sepoy and getting a bayonet stab in consequence. I was in the station, and one of the first to hear of the occurrence.

What my egregious correspondent apparently fails to see is that if he, being on the spot, heard of the occurrence, that is, at any rate, a good *primâ facie* reason for believing that it occurred. But, in his fatuous folly, he seems to suppose that he has satisfactorily disposed of my circumstantial statements by his inconsequent raving. A perusal of his letter only tends to confirm my often expressed opinion as to the narrow-minded prejudices and blatant self-conceit of too many of our Army officers. Heaven help the men, say I, who are at the mercy of such a hectoring and illogical martinet as my correspondent ; and meanwhile I shall continue to do what I can to assist them by giving as much publicity as possible to their numerous grievances and complaints.

The following letter possibly explains the difference of opinion between the colour-sergeant, who complained to one of my correspondents that he had to make good out of his own pocket the deficiency of the regimental allowance in India, and the officer over here who explained that the man had no business to be put out of pocket. My present correspondent thinks that he can guess the name of the officer who wrote on the question, but whether he is right on that point is more than I am at liberty to tell him :—

Dear Truth,—I think a little incident that happened to me while serving as a colour-sergeant in India will explain the apparent contradiction (on the subject of allowances, &c.) between correspondents No. 1 and No. 2.

A fresh officer took over the company, and although I had always billed his predecessors in the manner explained by your officer correspondent, he refused to pay, saying that the allowance was ample.

Your correspondent, No. 1, has probably got hold of a similar character, and, if so, I can sympathise with him, for I never yet heard of a colour-sergeant making "a good thing" out of the allowance.

Murree.

I think it right to say that I have received from "A Contented Staff Corps Officer" two letters denying that there exists any discontent in the Indian Staff Corps, and purporting to answer in some respects the complaints to which expression has lately been given in Truth and elsewhere. While thanking this officer for his communication, I must decline to publish it, first, because I do not think it is a conclusive or exhaustive answer to what has been put forward on the other side ; and, secondly, because its publication would at once give a handle to the authorities in answering the representations now being made ; and as I have hitherto endorsed these representations, I cannot consistently do that. I understand that a memorial is being promoted by those officers who think they have grievances ; and if there are others who think they have no grievances, and who resent any attempt to better their position, their best course is to prepare a counter memorial setting forth that view. A document of that character should be certain of attentive consideration at headquarters.

The present system of Indian trooping is certainly cheap, considering that the average cost per head of conveying troops between Portsmouth and Bombay is only £8. 14s. 5d., including the outlay for coal, wages, etc., whereas when hired transports are employed the cost rises to from £12 to £16 per head.

Many old Indians will hear with much regret of the death of the Rev. David Williams, who for twenty-six years was one of the most popular of the Indian Army Chaplains, of whom he was the senior in Bengal when he returned to Europe about six years ago. Shortly after Mr. Williams came home he was presented by Trinity College, Oxford, to the small living of Hill-Farrance, Somersetshire, which he held until his death, and he will be greatly missed by his parishioners. Mr. Williams was a man of much literary cultivation, and an excellent scholar. He wrote a great deal while in India in newspapers and magazines, and, although decidedly High Church in his views, he always displayed a liberal and tolerant spirit. He was a very admirable flute-player, and at one time he enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best amateurs in England. Mr. Williams was a son of a very well-known Somersetshire clergyman, the Rev. David Williams, who held for many years the valuable livings of Bleadon and Kingston-Seamore, and whose eminence as a geologist earned for him the name of "the Buckland of the West."

It is much to be regretted that the Indian Government should have been permitted to choose a child of five as the future Rajah of Manipoor, for, inasmuch as this arrangement will cause the State to be practically governed by a British Resident, it appears to be scarcely distinguishable from annexation. We have quite enough already on our hands in India, without establishing any more tributary States, and the new arrangement certainly will not be popular.

It is all very well to talk about "the official glamour" which is thrown over the reports as to the distress in Madras ; but I am bound to say that accounts received from non-official observers on the spot also concur in challenging Mr. Caine's alarmist statements. Thus, I have just had a long extract from the *Madras Mail* sent to me, in which it is asserted that, instead of the "people dying in hundreds" on account of the terrible distress," the death-rate "has so far been normal, and almost exactly the same as last year." It is also stated that "the supply of food grain in the District is ample," whilst "prices are far below the scarcity rates laid down in the Famine Code." Now, these are categorical statements so diametrically opposed to those of which the ex-Member for Barrow has been the mouthpiece that I really think a determined effort should be made to find out on which side the exaggeration lies. Both sets of assertions cannot be correct ; and what I want to know is, which we are to believe ?—*Truth.*

KAISER WILHELM ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

Of the Emperor William's desire for peace an incident which occurred during his recent visit to Austria furnishes a striking illustration (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*). At the table of the Archduke Albrecht, one evening, after the manœuvres near Gopfritz, an informal discussion arose on the question whether it would be wise, from a military point of view, to give a suspected enemy time to increase his strength, or whether it would not be preferable to bring matters to an issue before he had the opportunity of finishing all his preparations. The word Russia was not mentioned, but every one present understood what was meant. The company included the German Emperor, the King of Saxony, Archduke Albrecht, and several officers of the highest military rank in Germany and in Austria. Opinions were advanced *pro* and *con.*, when the Emperor William said in an emphatic way, so that it could also be overheard by persons who were not sitting at the same table, "I strongly believe that the enormous responsibility which war in our time imposes must override all theories adopted in military science. I would not begin a war if I knew that, by delaying it, I could secure a single year, nay, a single month, of peace, trusting in the success of my good cause, even if chances were equal on both sides, and there were no previous advantage on mine. There is much to be gained in having several months more of peace."

King Albert of Saxony expressed himself to the same effect, pointing out how often a war that had appeared inevitable had been avoided by some chance circumstance, especially when time was left for diplomacy to step in, whereas, in such cases, the miseries attending war would have been unavoidable had either of the two parties resorted at once to extremities through fears as to the growing strength of his antagonist. Archduke Albrecht spoke also of the immense responsibility of those who might force on a war in an age when weapons have been brought to such murderous perfection as at present.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay.

WHY NOT COINS WITH CORNERS ?

A RETIRED ANGLO-INDIAN'S SCHEME.

Mr. Coryton is a retired Indian judge with a penchant for numismatics and a formidably novel scheme for entirely recasting the current coinage of the realm. He has for some years waited fruitlessly upon the "men of light and leading" in such matters, on Chancellors of the Exchequer and other officers of State, and on magnates in the commercial world ; and now having, as a matter of grace, received permission from the Parliamentary committee appointed to consider the question of designs for coins, which commences its sittings in October, to lay his project before it, has taken heart anew and gone to the *Pall Mall Gazette* office with his coins, and notions, asking that the public may be made acquainted through our columns with the nature of his proposed reforms.

"My improvements are of two distinct kinds," said Mr. Coryton in explanation. "The first applies to the gold coinage, and it is intended to save the immoderate waste that is at present going on from wear and tear and fraudulent abrasion. The second is of general application, and gives to every description of coin a distinctive character which makes its value apparent at a glance, thus allowing without confusion a closer approximation in value between silver coins than is now practicable. It would be impossible, for instance, with my system to mistake a double florin for a crown, a florin for a half-crown, or a threepenny-piece for a fourpenny-bit even in the dark."

"Now, how do you prevent the wear and tear of the gold coinage, the loss from which staggers even the Chancellor of the Exchequer ?"—"I propose to protect the gold coinage by the addition of a rim of hard amalgam of bronze or other cheap metal of great durability. The coins now minted would require no alteration except the omission of the milled edge, which is not merely useless, but by its rasping action on other coins is responsible for a considerable share of the loss now sustained by coin in circulation."

"You have the figures at your finger-ends, no doubt ; what is the loss on the gold coinage estimated to be ?"—"The loss on the gold now in circulation estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at £700,000. The wear and tear goes on incessantly. I read the other day that a financier in the City who had accepted £1,000 largely made up of half-sovereigns found on weighing the coin at his bankers' that it was short by £19. At a London bank, where the cashiers have the gold dust in their drawers, as a perquisite one of them wears a large ring as the result of three years' waste. The rim which I propose to put on the coin, as you will see from this specimen, is slightly higher than the surface, and so both edge and face are protected."

"Would the ring not facilitate the minting of spurious coins ?"—"I have heard from cashiers and others accustomed to the frequent handling of large masses of gold that the "ring" of the belted coin when thrown upon the counter could not so plainly indicate its purity ; but I think this objection will be obviated by fitting the rim of bronze with exactness. The new coin will then have a 'ring' of its own quite as unique as the old."

"Coming to your second proposal, what is that ?"—The second part of my scheme relates to the shape of coins, and introduces a radical change. Believing a circular form to be the least advisable, I propose that it should be retained only for the five-shilling piece and the half-crown. The design of the former is universally liked ; some of the types of the half-crown are generally approved. I propose making the double florin, the florin, and the fourpenny-piece chamfered squares, the edges being so rounded as to wear the pocket no more than circular coins do now. The shillings and sixpences would be hexagonal, and the latter would be perforated. The threepenny-piece would be a novel form altogether, being trefoil or shamrock-shaped, perforated on each foliation with the emblems of the rose, shamrock and the thistle."

"Why do you perforate them ?"—"In order to extend their surface. Perforated, the threepenny and fourpenny pieces will be much more easily handled than they are now. It would also enable the coins to be identified without difficulty, as they would have three or four holes according to their denomination. The use of the fourpenny-bit was, I believe, very reluctantly abandoned, and then only because of the difficulty of distinguishing it from the three-penny-bit. On my system they are quite distinct. In fact, if it were desirable, other coins might be added without the danger of confusion ; a circumstance of no little importance, since experimental coins of new values (decimal fashion) might be issued and continued or withdrawn according to their success."

"As to the square form, has universal experience not led to the adoption of circular coins ?"—"We have all run in a groove, but the gold mohur of India is square, and the Japanese bco is oblong. I hold that the square has no drawback, while it has many advantages. Square or exagonal coins can be packed much more closely than round ones, and there would be much less abrasion. The milled edges of round coins act like a file. An incidental advantage is that a square coin does not roll when dropped, so that it is not so easily lost. Think of the profane oaths that would thereby be prevented."

"Do you touch the bronze coinage ?"—"Yes ; I would make the penny and halfpenny square, and the farthing oblong. The halfpenny would also be pierced and all would be chamfered."

"You have not, so far succeeded in impressing your views upon the Government ?"—"No, but at one time I was fondly of opinion that I had. It was the year of Jubilee. The Mint was noticed to be in a state of unusual activity, and it was mysteriously hinted that the department was about to signalise the year by an achievement not unworthy of the happy occasion. I was 'on tenter-hooks.' Could it be that I had converted the department ? Had I aroused a spirit of laudable emulation in which it was about, with more or less of recognition, to adopt the *systeme* Coryton ? Alas and alack-a-day ! The parturient mountain produced—musipular abortions. The Jubilee sixpences were born ! They were received, as you may remember, with chilling silence by the Press. On the Stock Exchange—what is sacred to a stock-broker ?—men said they were reminded of the story of Lord Liverpool and his decorations. The only people that greeted the bantlings with approving smiles were certain 'smashers' who in their dingy lodgings baptised the little strangers in gold wash. Next morning, arrayed in tissue of gold so cunningly adjusted as almost to deceive the very elect, eleven of the little rascals attempting to enter the turnstiles as half-sovereigns were nailed to the counter of the Crystal Palace. Such a fraud with my system in use would be impossible. No, I cannot say I have converted any of the departments."

THE POPE'S LETTER AGAINST DUELLING.

A letter upon duelling has been addressed by the pope to "Our beloved son, Francis de Paula, of the Holy Roman Church, Cardinal Schonborn, Archbishop of Paraguc, to the Reverend Brother Philip, Archbishop, of Cologne, and to the other reverend brothers, archbishops, and bishops, bishops in the German Empire and in Austria-Hungary. His Holiness dwells upon the wickedness of the custom, and adjures all Catholics to give it up. In the course of his letter he says :—

"The opinion which is generally held that a duel can efface the insult or calumny directed against anyone cannot surely deceive any other than a madman. If even the challenger in a duel is victor, all reasonable persons will admit that he has merely proved that he is the stronger man of the two, or the better fencer, but certainly not the more honourable man. But if he falls in the combat, does he not prove how absurd is this way of avenging his honour ? We all, of course, know that this crime is seldom committed from a mistaken idea of honour. Men fight in pride and passion to avenge themselves upon him who has offended them. If they could combat their passions, and submit to God, who commands all men to love one another as brothers, who condemns revenge as a deadly sin, and reserves to himself the right of punishment, then the savage custom of duelling would soon cease. But even the excuse put forward by those who are challenged, that they do not wish to be taken for cowards, is not justified. If the duty of man was to be judged according to the false opinions held by the publick, and not by the standard of good and bad, there would be no difference between good and bad. The man of character should despise the deceptive judgments of the crowd.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following officers have been admitted to Sandhurst as candidates for the Indian Staff Corps under the new Regulations :—

Queen's Cadets (4)—R. Dudgeon, C. R. Harbord, R. M. Hall, E. G. W. Pratt.

Queen's India Cadets (9)—B. M. L. Brodhurst, W. F. Stewart, G. A. Watts, E. G. Barwell, E. C. Corbyn, J. D. Cadell, J. E. Hughes, G. M. G. Parker, P. H. Dundas.

Honorary Queen's India Cadets (2)—B. H. B. Magrath, S. K. B. Rice.

Ordinary Candidates (5)—Order of Merit : W. B. T. Abbey, 1 ; R. L. Ricketts, 2 ; J. H. K. Stewart, 3 ; C. I. F. O. Johnes, 4 ; John Corlett, 10.

HINDU JUGGLERY.

In an American review Chevalier Herrmann, the magician, publishes his recollections upon the art of magic or prestidigitation, drawn from a continuous experience of 30 years in practising that art. Professor Herrmann has been a great traveller, and his travels in connection with his art have led him into the most distant parts of the world, including India, the home of magicians. He came to India, as he says, out of mere curiosity, and not to complete his education, as students of his art aspiring to fame hoped to do in former times. Professor Herrmann, says the *Times of India*, has a very low opinion of Indian jugglers, who impressed him very unfavourably ; and what he says about the cause of the deterioration of their skill is but too true :—"The very secretiveness of the East Indian juggler, and his lack of communication with others of his art elsewhere, have lost him the prestige he once commanded. Whatever was wrested from him by close observation has been wonderfully improved upon. He has gone on in the performance of the same old tricks by the same old devices, transmitted from father to son and from generation to generation. The European magician has duplicated every trick of the Oriental, and improved upon it. This is the cause of the deterioration of nearly every Indian art. Herrmann had a very exaggerated notion of the wonders of Hindu jugglery before his first visit to India. But he soon found out that the wonders he had read about were but the grossly exaggerated tales of travellers. The famous trick related by nearly every writer on Hindu jugglery of youths tossing balls of twine in the air and climbing up on them out of sight, he did not see nor could he find any well-authenticated evidence that it was ever done. What he did see as a speciman of the Indian juggler's art were but poor tricks, clumsily performed. He saw the famous mango-tree trick performed in Bombay:—"After a short address by the leader, one of the jugglers produced an empty flower-pot which he filled with earth and moistened with water, dropping a few mango seeds into the pot. He covered the flower-pot with a large piece of cloth and rested it on a tripot of bamboo-sticks. He addressed a few remarks to the spectators, and then walked slowly around the covered pot, dexterously allowing his robes to envelop it at each turn, while his followers sing a howling song of incantation. After three minutes he silenced his choristers, removed the cloth from the pot, and there was disclosed in it a mango tree about 3ft. in height, which had apparently grown since planting the seed. He performed the trick by removing the pot beneath the cloth and substituting the mango, which was concealed in his robe, and this he did rather clumsily, while he let the robe rest for a moment, as if by accident, over the covered flower-pot previously displayed." Even more clumsily performed was the basket trick. It consisted in placing a boy in a covered basket and piercing it with swords, which are exhibited all bloody, apparently having stabbed the boy to death, while the boy, unharmed, appears from another part of the enclosure :—This trick would scarcely be worth repeating anywhere to-day ; yet the Hindu juggler is content to exhibit it." The most clever trick he saw was done with a cobra. The cobra was put on the ground and covered with a cloth. After some incantations the cloth being removed the cobra had vanished—not into the thin air, but into the juggler's cloth about his loins. The cobra was so well trained that on signal being given, it leaped quite unobserved into the folds of his master's cloth, as he bent over the cloth. But on the whole "I was so little impressed with East Indian jugglery that I did not deem it a paying investment to incur the expense or labour of securing the most clever of the juggler's assistants. The tricks I saw I could have imitated with little preparation. I would not presume to introduce them upon the stage." There is the deliberate opinion of Chevalier Herrmann based on the experience of his two visits to India.

PORTUGAL AND OUR INDIAN RECORDS.

Referring to the fact that the British Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon has succeeded in obtaining the necessary authorisation for making a search among the archives of Portugal with a view to discovering whatever may help to throw a light upon the early history of the English in India, particularly about the time of the formation of the East India Company, the *Morning Post* says :—

Mr. Danvers, the registrar and keeper of the records in the India Office, has been appointed by the Secretary of State to undertake this duty, and it is said that every facility will be offered to him by the Portuguese Government, so that a rich harvest of result may with some confidence be looked for. There is no place where we should so naturally seek to supplement our own Indian records as at Lisbon. Even if we accept the very unreliable narrative of Sir John Mandeville, or the still older story of the monk whom Alfred is said to have sent from Sherborne to the shrine of St. Thomas, the fact would still remain that the Portuguese were the first European nation which established anything like a permanent connection with India. Stephens, who may be regarded as the earliest of the English gentlemen adventurers, found the subjects of Dom Sebastian in full possession of their Indian Empire, and carrying on extensive trade relations with the Native States. The Kings of Portugal were never, indeed, able to justify their high-sounding title of "Lord of the Navigation, Conquests, and Trade of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India," but they enjoyed what almost amounted to a monopoly of Oriental commerce during the greater part of the sixteenth century, when "from Japan and the Indian Archipelago, the Red Sea and Cape of Good Hope they were sole masters and dispensers of the riches and treasures of the East." Their empire was a real one, supported by the fleets and armies of the Kingdom at home, and administered by royal officials, whose reports and correspondence are still extant, English enterprise in India was, on the other hand, confined to private individuals, and the patronage of the Government was extended no farther than the granting of charters of incorparotion to successive trading companies. But our earliest rivalry with Portugal in the East was of a decidedly casual and informal kind, and its history is correspondingly obscure. Thus we know that in 1583 Fitch and Newbery attempted to "shake the pagoda tree" upon their own account, and were promptly thrown into prison at Ormuz, but information upon the point is extremely scanty, and it would be both curious and valuable to be in possession of the Portuguese narrative of the transaction. Similarly it would be interesting to know if there is anything to be learned from the Portuguese records of the disastrous expeditions of Raymond and Wood, of Drake's high-handed seizure of the carrack from Goa the year before the Armada, or of the similar capture in 1592, which really led to the formation of the East India Company. The records of the Company have been exploited to good purpose by Sir George Birdwood, but they are unfortunately very far from complete. The earlier marine records are lost, and thus the particulars of the first voyages of the Company are left to be imperfectly gleaned from the researches of Purchase and Hakluyt. It may be hoped, however, that the muniment-rooms of the Colonial Office at Lisbon will be able, in some degree, to supply this deficiency, and to furnish us with some particulars of the pioneer journeyings of Keelinge and Lancaster and Middleton, and, above all, of that famous victory at Swally which consolidated the establishment of the English factory at Surat, and really laid the foundation of our Indian Empire.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN'S COMPLAINT.

"An Indian Civilian" addresses an energetic and eloquent complaint to the *Times* concerning the views held in England regarding the Anglo-Indian. He denies that he and his fellows are underworked and overpaid, and enters "the trivial weight" of his personal testimony against the common belief in the immorality of Anglo-Indian society. Commenting on the letter the *Times* says :—Anglo-Indians are altogether in error if they suspect any section of their countrymen worth their consideration, of underestimating either their industry or their patient and sympathetic enthusiasm. No public service in existence commands more devotion and, on the whole, more skill. Indian civilians must not wonder or be aggrieved if inordinate importance seem to them to be attached to the errors of individuals. The severity of comments is a measure of the supreme gravity of the functions they have to perform. In part, too, it arises from the flattering habit contracted by their countrymen of expecting discretion and dexterity in local Indian administration, which throws blunders into excessive relief.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

LIST OF AWARDS.

The following is a list of awards made by the Statutory Ninth International Congress of Orientalists :—

Diplomas of honour are awarded for important additions to literature ; medals of honour for original discoveries ; certificates of honour for papers or research of high merit ; certificates of merit for meritorious papers or research ; certificates of approval for services to congress and as votes of thanks.

Diplomas of Honour—Prof E Montet, Prof Vasconcellos-Abreu, M Rene Basset, Prof Amelineau, M Cardier, Dr W H Bellew, Dr G W Leitner, Mr Flinders-Petrie, and M T Claine.

Medals of Honour—Rigakushi Tsuboi, M E Cartialhac, M F Fawcett, Dr W H Bellew, Mr Flinders-Petrie, and M T Claine.

Commemorative Medals—Dr G W Leitner, M Madier de Montjau, Baron Textor de Ravisi, the Rev Dr C Taylor, Master of St John's College, Cambridge, Don Pascual de Gazangos, His Excellency the Italian Minister and His Excellency the Greek Minister.

Certificates of Honour—Rigakushi Tsuboi, Capt de Guirandon, Prof G Schlegel, Dr Ziemer, M J J Meyer, Col Huart, M Daigoroh Goh, M Diosy, Prof Myrberg, Prof Skarstedt, Mgr Lamy, Prof Wilton Davis, Pandit Janardhan, Pandit Mahesr Chandra Nyayartna, Dr Blau, the Rev C de Cara, M l' Abbe Albony, Prof Dr G Oppert, Capt Malix, Capt Binger, M Capus, Prof G Maspero, Mr Slutsky, Mr R Michell, Dr Schlichter, Prof Dr Abel, Mr Edkins, Commissioner Fuller, Sir Richard Meade, Gen T Dennehy, Mr C V Smith, C S, Mr Richard Cull, Sir Lepel Griffin, Baron J de Baye, Marquis de Crozier, Mr W Simpson, and Mr G Reynaud.

Medals of Merit—Prof E Montet, Prof G Schlegel, Prof Skarstedt, Mgr Lamy, Prof Wilton-Davies, Dr. Blau, Prof Vasconcellos-Abreu, Prof G Oppert, l'Abbe Albony, Prof Donadin, Prof Simonet, His Excellency G d'Esoff, Prof Carolides, M Aymonier, Chief Justice Way, Mr Sterndale, Pandit Guru Prashad, and Col Tanner.

Certificates of Merit—Prof Donadin, Prof Simonet, Prof Carolides, Principal E Aymonier, M Ollivier Beauregard, Dr W Hein, Mr C H E Carlmichel, Mr Martin Wood, M C A Pret, Dr Val d'Eremao, Mr R A Sterndale, Mr. G C Haite, M l'Abbe Graffin, Rev H Golancz, Dr Friedlander, Dr J Chotzner, Prof G Dugat, C A Lincke, Rev Dr Baronian, M Charles Rudy, Mr P Hordern, Mr A L Lewis, Prof Felix Robiou, Hon M A M Mizzi, Mr H G Keene, C I E, Mr C G Leland, Consul L Vossion, Pasteur Fesquet, Rev Dr C Wright, Dr Kingsmill, Dr E Schneider, Prof A Marre, Mr Stuart Glennie, Mr C Johnstone, Dr Charnock, Mr P M Tait, Mr. F F Piggott, Mr J B Meakin, Mr J Duchateau, Gen Showers, Dr M Adler, Pandit Dhruwa, Mr C E Biddulph, and Mr F G Cardoso.

Certificates of Approval or Votes of Thanks.—Pandit Charlu, Lem Boom King, Pandit Guru Parshat, Pandit Biswas, Mr B May, Dr G R Badenoch, Nawab Fasihuddin Khan, Mr A Gilbert, Mr C Saunders, Hamidullah Khan, Dr Poussie, Mr Henry Leitner, Mr W Irvine, London Chamber of Commerce, Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, Clothworkers' Company, Royal Society of Literature, Benchers of Inner Temple, Council of Incorporated Law Society, Dr Max Nordau, Pandit Rikhikesh Shastri, Pandit Bulaki Ram Shastri, M Zyelinski, and the Rev W Kelly.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

According to telegram received in New York from Shanghai the situation in China is becoming worse. The disturbances at Ichang are growing, the valley of the Yangtse is in rebellion, Wuchang is ready to revolt, and a plot has, it is said, been discovered to seize the Foochow arsenal, which was bombarded and nearly destroyed by the French a few years ago. Great excitement prevails, strangers are fleeing, and the combined fleets are concentrating at Shanghai, which is among the threatened towns.

The *Times* reviewing the situation, says :—

A naval demonstration on a large scale has been spoken of, and it has been said that it would be directed by the four interested Powers—Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States—against the northern coasts of China. This is probably inaccurate, for a demonstration there would not be of any particular value. We do not want to exert pressure on Pekin, the sentiments of the Emperor and his advisers being correct enough ; but we want to exert pressure upon the actual centres of disturbance. Naval action "in Chinese waters," to be effectual, means in the Yangtse and in the neighbourhood of the other treaty ports. What is required is the constant presence of gunboats at Wuhu, at Nankin, and as far up as Hankow, with a strong reserve in the Shanghai river, and other vessels close to Foochow and the other threatened ports. The Yangtse is, for the 600 miles between Hankow and the sea, perfectly navigable; and with the numerous disagreeable warnings that we have had, it would be the most culpable negligence to leave that stretch of river unpatroiled. We fear that unless the violent party becomes the subject of an unusual awakening to sense and reason, it will not be enough to patrol the river. Any new outbreak of violence, such as those which took place at Wuhu last May and at Ichang quite recently, should be met, without further parley, by forcible repression on the part of the Western Powers. It is really too late to be put off by the polite commonplaces either of the Tsung-li-Yamen at Pekin or of the accomplished gentlemen who represent China in Europe and America. We have asked again and again for protection for our people ; we have asked that they shall be confirmed in the enjoyment of the rights which have been solemnly and deliberately granted to them by treaties. If the Court of Pekin is too weak or too dilatory to secure those rights, we—the Western Powers—are bound to take the enforcing of them into our own hands. . . . But we are convinced that the best way to make any extreme step unnecessary will be for them to show by their united and active procedure that there are no divisions among them, and that the temporary alliance in the interests of order and protection is one which can be acted upon to the fullest extent.

THE POPE AND THE LABOUR QUESTION.

The first contingent of the French working-men pilgrims, who, under the direction and guidance of their priests and Bishops have visited Rome to do homage to the Pope, was received by His Holiness in the upper vestibule of St. Peter's on Sept. 19, on the eve of the general commemoration throughout Italy of the entry of Italian troops into Rome in 1870. About 2,000 persons, of whom the large majority appeared to be genuine working men in their Sunday attire, were assembled. In reply to addresses read by Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Reims, and the Comte de Mun, the French Catholic deputy and the leader of the Christian Socialist movement in France, the Pope read a statement in which he said :—

"We have said it is certain that the social labour question will never find a true and practical solution in purely civil laws, even in the best. The solution is bound up in the precepts of perfect justice, which demands that the rate of wages shall adequately correspond with the labour done. It lies, therefore, in the domain of conscience. Now, human legislation, which deals directly with the outward acts of a man, cannot comprehend the direction of consciences. The question demands also the aid of charity, which goes beyond justice. Now, religion alone, with its revealed dogmas and divine precepts, possesses the right to impose on consciences that perfect justice and charity with all its devotedness. The secret of the whole social problems must therefore be sought in the action of the Church, combined with the resources and efforts of the public powers and of human wisdom. Take advantage of the freedom and rest which your masters leave you to fulfil your religious duties. In your work be diligent and docile. Avoid perverse men, especially when they come, under the name of Socialists, to overthrow social order to your detriment. Form, under the high patronage of your Bishops, associations in which you find, as in a second family, an honest joy, a light in your difficulties, strength in conflict, and maintenance in the infirmities of old age. Give your children a moral Christian education, and secure to them, by wise thrift, a tranquil future. On your return to your beautiful country say that the heart of the Pope is ever with the heavy-laden and the suffering. We bless you from our heart."

His Holiness, who had remained standing during the delivery of the address, appeared slightly exhausted on its conclusion, but was strong to receive the leaders of the pilgrimage, who came forward in succession and kneeling before the Papal throne, kissed the foot of His Holiness. On the termination of the ceremony, the Pope was transported back to his apartments in the Vatican on the sedia gestatoria, raising his hand in benediction as he passed through the masses of the pilgrims.

COLDS ! FEVERS ! ! INFLUENZA ! ! ! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill) and Poona.

AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

Ex-President Balmaceda has committed suicide. It appears that he had been in hiding at the Argentine Legation in Santiago since Sept. 2 after having made an attempt to get out of Chili on board the Almirante Condell. Between eight and nine in the morning of the 19th ult. a shot was heard in his room, and Balmaceda was found dead, with a bullet wound in his temple. The Junta was informed of the occurrence, and a commission was at once appointed to view the body, which was buried in the evening. Intense excitement reigned at Santiago during the day. Balmaceda left a letter to his mother, in which he reproached his Generals for being false to him, and asserted that the bad deeds with which he has been accused were committed by others without his knowledge. He declared that he had sought to rescue the country from foreign domination, and had striven to make Chili the first Republic in America.

The *New York Herald* (Reuter's correspondent telegraphs) publishes a despatch from its Santiago correspondent, dated the 22nd inst., as follows :—The following is a translation from the Spanish of Balmaceda's letter to Dr. Uriburu, Argentine Minister, to Chili, under the date of Sept. 19 :—

Dear Sir and Friend,—In conformity with what we previously said, I must give a solution of the situation in which I am placed, and I ought not to prolong further the asylum which you have so generously offered me, and which I recommend to my family as an instance of one of the greatest services which I have received in my life. The exasperation of my enemies renders them liable, should my residence be discovered, to go to extremities which I avoid by the greatest sacrifice which a courageous man can make. You know that I have scorned a vulgar escape, deeming it unworthy of a man who has ruled over the destinies of Chili, and the more so as it would seem to excuse the acts of a triumphant revolution. I had decided therefore of my own volition to place myself in the hands of the Junta, hoping that the Constitution and the laws would in the end prevail to protect every one. However, for all the chiefs and officers of the army, all the senators and representatives, the members of the municipalities, the judiciary and public functionaries of all branches of the service, accused and brought to trial as prisoners or furgitives, and for myself, who alone was responsible before Congress, to be dragged up to justice as represented by special justices and partisans of the revolution to answer with our persons and properties for all we had done as the Government, as if we had not been a constituted Government, was to establish such a system of wanton arbitrariness that I lost hope of justice being accorded. Seeing that the spirit and tendencies of revolution have been made into a Government, I do not seek further to prolong an asylum which I neither can, nor ought to do, or else to accept a sacrifice. Would to God this sacrifice might lessen the persecution of my friends by those who think that in this way they can humiliate and wound me more keenly. May God have mercy upon a man thrown down by the blows of misfortune.

The ex-President concludes by invoking blessings on Dr. Uriburu and his family. There is a postscript which reads : "Please comply with the intimate affair of honour that I recommended to you yesterday evening towards the person you know." Senor Beelan has been reappointed Chilian Consul-General to the United States. His removal was one of Balmaceda's last acts.

[The Press Association understands that the British Government has, through the Foreign Office, announced to the Chillian Junta that Great Britain recognises the present Government of Chilli.—In the Chancery Division, on Sept. 23, counsel on behalf of the River Plate Bank opposed the renewal of the injunction to restrain them from parting with documents representing the bullion brought over from Chili and now in the Bank of England. Mr. Justice Jeune renewed the injunction to keep the bullion in the Bank of England until further orders.]

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Referring to the news telegraphed from India, to the effect that Capt. Younghusband and Lieut. Davison have been refused admission into the Little Pamir and the adjoining region by the Russian expedition, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says :—

This, if true, presumably means that the Russians have so far carried out their threat of claiming and taking possession of the Pamir, or of as much thereof as is referred to in the above-mentioned telegrams from India. Such threat, it will be remembered, was started and agitated by Capt. Grombtchefski, through the medium of the Novoe Vremya last winter, and was ridiculed by Anglo-Indian newspapers and some of their contemporaries in London when reported in the *Times* from St. Petersburg. It was probably also treated with contempt at the time by the Anglo- Indian authorities. In the next place the exclusion of members of the British expedition from the Little Pamir will certainly be reported with great glee by Russians interested in this question as a quid pro quo for the exclusion of Capt. Grombtchefski last year from certain parts of the Pamir by the Afghans and from Cashmere by Col. Nisbet, and the bad treatment which he complained of thereby receiving at the hands of the British Resident. Col. Nisbet, it is true, wrote to Grombtchefski that in refusing him admission he was only acting under superior orders from India, but this did not make any difference to the Russian explorer, who told me himself that in the cold and barren mountainous region where he was thus forced to wander, he very nearly died of starvation in consequence. Of Capt. Younghusband, however, who entertained him and his Russian colleagues with much hospitality in Kashgar, Capt. Grombtchefski spoke in terms of the highest praise.

A noteworthy article on the relations of Russia and Great Britain is published by the *Novosti.* It observes that the Empire of Russia is already too extensive for her to desire an addition to it by the conquest of India, and that if she should nevertheless undertake some enterprise at some future date against the British in Asia it could only be as a retaliation for hostility shown by Great Britain to the Czar's Government in Europe. On the other hand, by renouncing an anti-Russian policy Great Britain would have nothing to fear from Russia as regards India, and the *Novosti*, therefore, urges the British Government to enter into a definite agreement with Russia at the present moment, when this could be done under more favourable circumstances than might perhaps be available at a later conjuncture.

MRS. BESANT AND THE MAHATMAS.

Of course, writes *Truth*, "Colonel" Desmond—whose name, by the way, I fail to find in the Army List—has backed out of his promised meeting with Mr. Stuart Cumberland. Since accepting the challenge of the latter gentleman, the "Colonel" has, he states, received "a precipitated communication forbidding him to demonstrate." Precisely. I was quite prepared to hear this ; for I have in my time had a good deal to do with the Desmonds and Irving Bishops of the period, and I have found, to my cost, that, whatever they may call themselves, esoteric Buddhists, theosophists, thought-readers, or what not, it is impossible to bring them up to the scratch. There is no challenge they will not manage to evade ; no engagement they will not contrive to wriggle out of. You may as well try to peg down a blob of quicksilver as one of these century-end humbugs. Meanwhile I am curious to know what the ingenuous Mrs. Besant thinks of this military champion of the Mahatmas, and of the precipitate retreat which has not inappropriately followed the receipt of his "precipitated" communication from Thibet ?

"Colonel" Desmond stated that he had received a precipitated communication forbidding him to demonstrate in public. I have much pleasure in presenting a free translation of the "precipitated communication" which he was favoured with :—

"Colonel, Sahib ! Forbear, oh ! forbear !
  Withdraw from your rash undertaking ;
You surely cannot be aware
  What a fatal mistake you are making.
You can rate about nature's decrees,
  You can write what you like to the papers,
You can boast just as much as you please
  To tickle the groundlings and gapers ;
But, by all we Mahatmas hold dear,
  You must not in public appear.

"Theosophy's booming away,
  As it ne'er boomed before in its history ;
And the only safe game we can play
  Is to steadily keep up the mystery.
So, *assert* you can miracles work,
  But never attempt explanation,
And be careful the challenge to shirk,
  If they ever suggest 'demonstration' ;
    Yes, even though enemies jeer,
    You must not in public appear.

"If they taunt you with breaking your word,
  Or laugh at your pusillanimity,
You can urge in reply that you've heard
  From a 'Master' in all his sublimity.
Don't quote what I say, but imply,
  In language sufficiently thrilling,
That *you* would be ready to try,
  But that your Mahatma's unwilling.
    So, rely on my censure severe
    If in public you dare to appear."

NOTICES.

Vinolia
PUREST, Soap.
SAFEST, AND BEST.

"'Vinolia' Soap is of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An ideal Soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

VINOLIA SOAP	THE QUEEN. "Excellent from its purity lathers freely, and is very lasting."
VINOLIA CREAM	is UNEQUALLED for Itching, Insect Bites, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Eczema, Rash, &c. THE BABY. "For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days."
VINOLIA CREAM	THE LANCET. "An Emollient Cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, &c."
VINOLIA CREAM	THE QUEEN. "For rough hands it is invaluable, and it is as excellent in the nursery as it is for the toilet."
VINOLIA POWDER	A Soothing, Soluble, Silken, Rose Dusting Powder, Antiseptic, Protective, and free from Minerals, Poisons, and Injurious Agents.
VINOLIA POWDER	THE LADY'S PICTORIAL. "Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne by blocking up the pores of the skin."

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, &c.
Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
Do not be induced to accept *any* other
ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.
REGIST'D MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MK.
CAPSULED BOTTLES ONLY.
Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.
Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.
Be sure you have *NEW* oil!
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.
For Mothers, Invalids, Dyspeptics and Aged People.
THE ONLY FOOD *that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all infants and children.*
THE ONLY FOOD *that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of cow's milk*
THE ONLY FOOD *that removes from infancy all necessity, danger and annoyance of a wet nurse.*
IF TAKEN BY MOTHERS *once or twice a-day the quantity of milk will be increased and quality at once improved.*
IF THE CHILD IS RESTLESS, *change partially from nursing to* SOLUBLE FOOD.
DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst for Rhenish Prussia, says: "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the best of all the foods I have ever examined."
"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by Marion Harland. Book of 64 pages, giving careful instructions for bringing up the little ones. Sent free by
CARNRICK & Co. Ltd., LONDON.

BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC
PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Gout, Rheumatism,
Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.
The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Obtainable from any chemist or patent medicine dealer in India.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS DISEASES, have received Testimonials from Three Physicians to Her Majesty the Queen, and the leading Physicians of nine London Hospitals, including over Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, LOSS OF MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, [illegible] premature waste and decay.
Sir Charles Locock, Physician to Her Majesty the Queen, says :—"PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."
For Full List & Particulars [illegible] "GALVANISM : Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post free from
Pulvermacher's Galvanic Establishment
194, Regent Street, London, W.
[Established over Forty Years.]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning. }

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & C°, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & C°, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 31, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : **Barrie & C°**; *Bombay* : **Kemp & C°**; *Calcutta* : **Dumaine**

WHOLESALE : PARIS,—**J. ESPIC**

20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents, H. BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

BINET'S

DRY ELITE

CHAMPAGNE.

This really excellent Wine is in increasing demand everywhere. It has but once to be tried to be always afterwards ordered.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Rs. 66 per dozen Quarts.
Rs. 69 per 2 dozen Pints.

Sample bottle sent per V. P. P. free of Railway freight.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING

BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

FULL SIZE BOTTLES.

Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

Trade WW Mark

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

" We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

" We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

" The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, " I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

" Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.
See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark
AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.

SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeers, &c., in India.

THE

FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE

LE DANSK

Margarine Mixture.

LE DANSK TRADE MARK.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.

MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.

CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

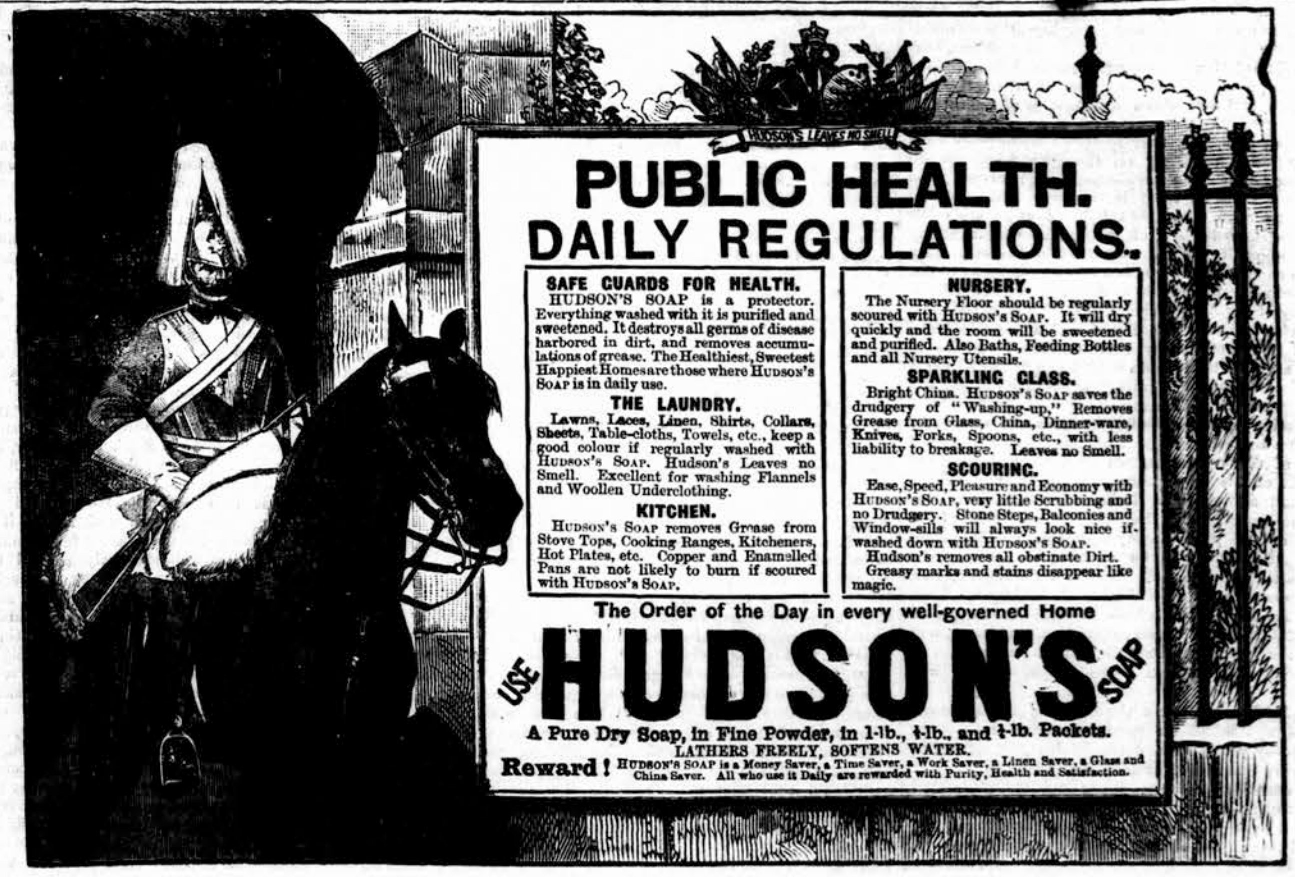
KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the **Best Quality** and **Pure Fast Dye.** Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.



HUDSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL

PUBLIC HEALTH.

DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up," Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward ! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears'

FOR

Toilet & Nursery soap

Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection;

its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

ESBENSEN'S PRESERVED BUTTER

Registered PRESERVED DANISH BUTTER Trade Mark P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN

IN GOLDEN TINS. THE BEST BRAND.

Specially Packed for India, in ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 14, & 28 lb. tins

A DAILY TREAT. TRY IT FOR YOURSELF.

ONCE TRIED NONE OTHER USED.

THE ATTENTION OF STOREKEEPERS is called to this high class Brand. It remains in good condition in the hottest weather and gives universal satisfaction.

Price Lists and other Particulars on application to

CAMPBELL, SHEARER & Co., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON;
R. HARRISON & Co., LIVERPOOL.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THE ROVER

New Patterns for 1891 are now ready, fitted with Pneumatic, Cushion, or Ordinary Tires.

PRICE LISTS AND PARTICULARS FROM

J. K. STARLEY & Co., Ld., Meteor Works, COVENTRY,

OR

C. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Esplanade, BOMBAY.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

CHAMPAGNE

CLOS St-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat

PROPRIETOR

AY, near REIMS

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Purveyor to

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, *Penang.*

No more **ASTHMA**

nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS

BY EMPLOYING

Dr Clery's Anti-Asthmatic Powder

The only medicine having obtained a reward.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

H. J. MARTYN & Co., at Penang.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.